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## RACIAL UNITY AIM OF NEW TURKISH PLAN

### Kemal Backs Campaign to Weld 50,000,000 Persons Into Empire

### EDUCATION IS ONLY WEAPON TO BE USED

### Nationalism to Be Built by Teaching History to Youths and Later to Adults

By HERBERT F. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ANGORA, Turkey—A new Turkish empire comprising 50,000,000 citizens and extending over large portions of Asia Minor, Siberia and eastern Europe, is the ultimate goal of an intensive campaign soon to be started here.

This prospective "empire," however, is not to be by any means a political or territorial one, but one of cultural and racial unity among all the millions of people of the Turkish race scattered all over the world. The campaigns planned are not military but educational, and are to be waged in the schoolroom, not in the field.

In the days of the Caliphate, Turkism and Moslemism were in effect synonymous. All who wore fezzes were considered Turks, but they salaamed together, not as a race or nation but as co-religionists. Thus, when the Government of President Mustapha Kemal tossed aside the Caliphate, the only existing national lines went also. The aim of the new political era is to develop a new national unity based on the new freedom under the Republic.

**Special Courses Planned**

To this end a movement was recently begun, by the appointment of a commission of the Grand Assembly to work with the Department of Public Instruction to prepare a program of special courses in the origin and history of the Turkish people.

The most enthusiastic supporter of this movement is President Kemal. He is zealously studying the history of Turkey and is particularly interested in the archæological discoveries made in Turkey by the Hittite expedition of the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago, which in 1927 began a five-year program of excavations under the direction of Dr. H. H. von der Osten. When Dr. von der Osten arrived here recently he received an immediate invitation to the home of President Kemal for a discussion of the prospects of this summer's excavations.

The possibility, advanced by Dr.

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## Finger Print Test New Prerequisite For Federal Jobs

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—Signing in the ancient Chinese way of finger printing now is a necessary formality in the process of obtaining any of approximately 45,000 Government jobs filled yearly.

Mr. Herbert E. Morgan, assistant chief of the recruting division, said today the Civil Service Commssion this month extended the requirement to every classification of service.

"Instead of working a hardship," explained this veteran of 28 years' experience in digging into the pasts of applicants, "the new policy will allow us more freedom in an established practice of using discretion for the benefit of the fellow who may be branded for moral turpitude without being an habitual criminal."

Because the commission is charged with judging the moral character of every person it certifies, he added, "we've got to have the facts."

That the facts have not always been forthcoming in statements volunteered by applicants was revealed five years ago, when investigation of a series of mail robberies revealed collusion. A number of government employees had law breaking records. Finger-printing was the result. When it was applied to prohibition enforcement in 1927, the result was a drastic reduction in the existing force.

"There is reason to believe that the habitual criminal will try to get into the government service just for the pickings—such as through collusion," Mr. Morgan said. "There is evidence that organized bootleg rings have tried to get their members in, for a purpose."

So the commission joined hands with the Justice Department, which keeps on files the telltale prints of everyone convicted of a felony anywhere in the United States. When the prospective appointee's prints match any one file, he comes up for judgment. The commission, however, has recognized that a past record need not necessarily signify habitual crime.

"We discover convictions for minor offenses, such as traffic violations, and of course use common sense about them. In cases involving turpitude we have a real social problem. We have a policy of dealing with each case on its merits. "Anybody can slip once, and a man who shows evidence of having reformed is given a chance," said Mr. Morgan.

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## Canada Advances Age Pension Bill

By the Associated Press

Ottawa, July 21

THE government resolution under which the Dominion will shoulder 75 per cent of the cost of old age pensions passed the House of Commons last night. A bill based on the resolution was introduced immediately and given first reading without discussion. At present the federal contribution to old age pensions is 50 per cent, the provinces paying the other half. Premier Bennett regards the measure as a step toward a 100 per cent federal old age system on a contributory basis.

## British Summon Delegates To Indian Parley

### Subcommittee to Shape New Constitution to Meet in London, Sept. 5

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 21—The stage is now set for the reopening of the Indian round-table conference here. Invitations from the British Government were telegraphed last night to members of the federal structure subcommittee, which is to meet in London Sept. 5.

This subcommittee's task is the heavy one of shaping a constitution for the new central government which, as already agreed, is to be of two chambers responsible to the Indian electorate and coördinating a number of federal units comprising, in some cases, what are now British-Indian provinces and, in others, paternally ruled Indian states. This committee is to be strengthened by a number of additional appointments, so as to comprise 36 members in all.

Outstanding names among new representatives invited are those of Mahatma Gandhi, famous Indian National Congress leader; Pandin Madan Mohan Malaviya, veteran spokesman for orthodox Hindus;; Sir Maneckji Kadabhoy and Sir Purshotasdas Thakurdas, influential business men, and Rangaswami Iyengar, leading Indian journalist. Dr. Bimrao Ramji Ambedkar, professor of political economy at Sydenham College, Bombay, will join the committee as a representative of the depressed classes. Mrs. Subbarayan of Madras will be its first woman member. Narayan M. Joshi is to speak upon it for Indian labor.

New British members are Lord Hailsham, who leads the Conservatives in the House of Lords, and Mr. F. W. Pethick-Lawrence, who is to reinforce the Government's representatives. Lord Sankey is likely to preside, as before. Lord Reading and Lord Lothian again will represent the Liberals.

The minorities committee, which had the difficult duty of adjusting claims to special representation made by Moslem and other non-Hindu communities, is to reassemble here September 26.

### India Approves List

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India, July 21—The fact that the list of delegates named on the federal structure subcommittee, to meet in London to draw up a constitution for the new central government, as published last night, includes Mahatma Gandhi's name in advance of his acceptance is regarded as an intimation that the London conference is going ahead whether Mr. Gandhi is present or not. The list is considered a strong one and an improvement on last year's.

The preamble states that invitations are being issued to the delegates whose names are listed, but it is common knowledge that all have been approached unofficially, and the great majority have accepted, probably all except Mr. Gandhi, who is still bargaining for terms. Satisfaction is general, too, that the statement mentions the reassembling of the minorities subcommittee, for it is now widely realized that the communal problem has the best prospect for settlement in the calm atmosphere of London.

## LEAGUE TO HELP CHINA DEVELOP ITS RESOURCES

### Extensive Plan to Involve Training and Advising Native Experts

By MARTHE SPENDER
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The Chinese Government has turned to the League of Nations for help in putting its vast household into working order.

Slowly emerging from the chaos of civil war, proud of its regenerated national sovereignty, China is unwilling to let any one country gain too much influence in its territory. But it has found in the League an entirely disinterested and thoroughly business-like tutor. Far from taking the management of their own affairs from the hands of the Chinese people, the League will help build up a nucleus of civil services, help devise plans and provide practical training for an initial team of Chinese specialists who may thereafter carry on the work.

The functions assumed by the League are essentially educational and advisory. The experts of the transit and communications section of the League will establish a plan of regulating the river system of Northern China to prevent frequent disastrous floods, prepare a scheme for controlling the River Hwai and reclaiming fertile lands by drying up the lake; and study the development of the Port of Shanghai. The transit organization will help set up a study center for public works. This action is expected to remove one of the principal causes of the devastating Chinese famines, namely, frequent floods. The development of roads and transport, the lack of which has hindered China for centuries, may help break up the custom of crowding along the few available waterways, rather than settling inland.

**Liaison to Be Established**

The Economic and Financial Organization of the League will cooperate with the Chinese Economic Council, itself recently formed, to plan reconstruction schemes. A league official is to advise the Government on the merits of each specific plan and indicate how to enlist the proper league experts to carry it out. A Chinese correspondent in Geneva will complete the liaison by selecting and conveying to China all relevant information.

The health section of the League has for some time been helping the Chinese Ministry of Hygiene in introducing modern sanitation methods and organizing quarantine stations.

The International Labor Office is pioneering by sending two experts to China to organize the first Chinese course for factory inspectors and to instruct a group of Chinese inspectors.

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## France Reducing Its Land Forces, Paris Announces

PARIS, July 21 (AP)—In a 28-page document, outlining the French views on disarmament, the Government today asserted that since the League of Nations Covenant came into force France, of its own accord, has proceeded to reduce its armaments, but always keeping in mind its peculiar geographical situation, and bearing in mind that it has been invaded three times in the last century.

Interdependence of land, sea and air forces is extremely important to France, the memorandum asserts, yet land forces were reduced by cutting the period of compulsory military service to one year. The land forces of the army now number 270,000 men for home defense.

In 1921 the land forces totaled 796,000 men and this year the authorized total is 576,000 for the entire homeland and the colonies. This total has not been attained however, and the number of regularly trained soldiers ready for combat duty in France is only 229,000.

This "mobile force" stationed in France proper includes a reserve for overseas troops needed in Syria, Morocco, and elsewhere, and therefore the total number of trained soldiers ready for combat in Europe amounts to only about 163,000.

This, the memorandum says, represents a reduction of 60 per cent in the last 10 years.

## Delhi to Be 'Monkeyless' in 10 Years —Unless the Beasts Become Cautious

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI, India—City officials the world over generally have many unusual problems, but the city fathers of Delhi have one that cannot be common and may be unique. It is the question of the hundreds of monkeys which roam the city's streets.

For many years Delhi has suffered from the depredations of these monkeys, which, paradoxically, are wild but exceedingly tame! The monkey is a sacred animal in India, so that in a few years they have multiplied to a great extent.

Now, however, the Delhi monkeys are to be deported. At a recent meeting the general committee of the municipality agreed upon the deportation of all monkeys within the city limits, and they have signed a contract with a "deporter" who will do the work for 6000 rupees (approximately $2250).

The stipulations of the contract indicate something of the difficulty of the task. The contractor has to reduce the number of monkeys from the city area within the first six months to less than 500.

"At the end of two years the said area is to be practically free of monkeys," the contract maintains.

Nor does the contractor's obligation end then. He will be held responsible for keeping the area free of monkeys for the ensuing eight years, and the monkeys caught must be removed to a distance not less than 50 miles from Delhi. He must supply his own nets and other material for capturing the sprightly animals and he must feed and transport them.

The bazaars of Delhi at present are crowded with these agile inhabitants, and the Chandni Chauk (the street of silver) is a veritable promenade for monkeys of all sizes and ages, who make their homes on the rooftops of the houses and frequently swoop down into the cereal shops, stealing their daily rations.

But the contractor, one Maman, apparently has no doubts concerning his ability, although he questions some of the clauses of his contract. However, Maman says: "The time limit for deporting the monkeys is fixed as 10 years. If any monkey will remain in the city or in the bungalowd thereof during this period I shall catch it." He adds a saving clause, however: "The committee will have to extend this time limit if the monkeys become cautious."

## Companies Valued at Millions Indicted as Dry Law Violators

### United States Industrial Alcohol Company Heads List of 16 Concerns, 37 Individuals in Federal Drive to Apprehend the 'Big Fellows'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., July 21—The most important and comprehensive effort the prohibition enforcement forces of the Federal Government have yet made to cut bootleg alcohol off at its source, was revealed here yesterday when a federal grand jury returned indictments against 16 companies and 37 individuals, charging a nation-wide conspiracy to evade the dry laws through the manufacture and sale of alcohol distributed through illicit channels.

Among the companies indicted are some of the most outstanding manufacturing concerns in their line, such as the United States Industrial Alcohol Company, with assets of $36,618,000; the Glidden Company, paint manufacturers, showing assets of $44,198,000; the American Solvents & Chemical Corp., with assets of $17,950,000 and distilleries scattered throughout the East and middle West.

The United States Industrial Alcohol Company was said to be the largest manufacturer of industrial alcohol in the United States. Its net earnings for 1930 were given as $1,160,789, although in 1929 they were $4,720,857.

The indictments were the result of two years of investigation begun in August, 1929, which is said to have cost the Government about $500,000.

In all, there were three groups of indictments returned by the grand jury, each of which alleges that the defendants conspired to manufacture, sell, transport and deliver alcohol to be used for beverage purposes, and that lacquer thinner, paint solvent, paint remover, insecticides, disinfectants, candy glaze and other similar liquids were cracked and that the alcohol was redistilled for beverage use.

The indictments charge that cracking plants and other operations of the defendants were traced in New York, Baltimore, Cleveland, Newark, Asbury Park, Albany, Chicago, Lansing and Atlantic City. The charges are supported by the citation of 49 alleged overt acts.

Prohibition enforcement officials have maintained for several years that the alcoholic goods smuggled into the United States were insignificant as compared with the amount of alcohol diverted from legitimate industrial purposes into bootleg distribution channels. They repeatedly declared that the important task in enforcement was to dry up the sources of illegitimate supply by reaching "the big fellows."

The Government contends that some of the larger companies, although legitimately engaged in the

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## MEXICAN MUSIC AND PRESS FIND NEW INFLUENCE

### Both Shown to Play Part in Advancing People's Cultural Growth

By HOWLAND COX
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, July 21—The Mexican daily press, the new musical era, and their influence upon the nation were described at the sixth annual Seminar of the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America here yesterday in the assembly hall of the Bank of Mexico.

Señor Rafael H. Valle of Excelsior, a Mexico City daily, told how the press was attempting, with some success, to advance Mexico spiritually.

Members of the press, he said, are ever delving into the spiritual Mexico. They have not the facilities for training offered by the journalistic schools of the north, he explained, yet they do not limit themselves to any type of news; the reporter trains himself in everything from advertising to essays.

No syndicates control the Mexican press, he said, each paper being capitalized independently and run separately. They are diversified in their information, and news appears in the Spanish, German, French, English, Japanese and Chinese languages.

Music, and its influence upon Mexico, was discussed by Señor Carlos Chavez, director of the National Conservatory. He explained that foreign melodies, especially waltzes, were often being merged with the native music heard in the Indian villages. However, he thought that the rapidity of musical transfusion indicated the hold that music had upon the Mexican people.

National music, rich with traditions, is based upon the customs of the land, he said. Influenced by eras previous to the Spanish conquest, music in Mexico later came under the influence of Europe, he said, especially Italy with its operas, but the old traditions hold, and the spirit of that music of bygone days persists.

Taking up the music of the Yaquis Señor Chavez said their melodies no longer express a warlike spirit. To understand their significance, he said, one must long dwell among these people where the music is furnished by a great number of instruments generally accompanied by 100 or more persons moving in rhythm which is accentuated by the thin wail of falsetto voices and the muffled beating of drums.

American jazz and the commercial music of Broadway, Señor Chavez said, were bound to have their influence but they never can supplant the distinctiveness of the Mexican melody, for there would be always in Mexico a love for the old folk songs.

## U. S. Protests Use Of Rumboat's Gas

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—Use of noxious gas by an alleged Nova Scotian rumrunner in evading capture by a coast guard boat, was the basis of a complaint forwarded to the Canadian Government by the State Department.

The complaint was dispatched last night with instructions to Mr. Hanford MacNider, American Minister at Ottawa, to submit it to Canadian authorities "for such action as they may find it possible to take."

The gas was reported in the protest as having been used by the vessel Cadet of Weymouth, Nova Scotia, in eluding the CG-140 off Nantucket, Mass., on June 18. The gas, coming from the Cadet's exhaust, enveloped the rum chaser.

**ARCTIC MINERAL DEVELOPMENT**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER—Mineral development near and within the arctic circle will be pushed by interested mining capitalists. A complete drilling outfit is being sent to the north by boat

## NEW TARIFF ACT DECLARED OF NO HELP TO FARMER

### Useless to Agriculture Economists Say, and Value Greatly Exaggerated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., July 21—A year's experience with the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act has shown that it has done little for agriculture, and that the claims for it were greatly exaggerated, members of the University of Wisconsin economics department have concluded upon completion of their study for that period.

The three economists making the study, Prof. John R. Commons, B. H. Hibbard and W. A. Morton, presented figures to support their contention that while the rates have benefited farmers in only a few agricultural commodities, they have been only partially effective in others and totally ineffective in many more.

So long as many of the major farm products are produced in quantities sufficient to supply the domestic demand and in some cases must be sold in foreign markets, the Wisconsin economists hold, it is impossible for agriculture to derive any benefit from import duties.

"In the case of sugar," the professors explained, "the results have been substantially as expected. The burden on the consumer has been increased in the United States by new rates, but the benefit to the beet industry in this country has been offset by a decline in the world price of sugar which the Chadbourne plan has sought to remedy.

"The butter tariff has been of less benefit to the farmer during the past year than previously. The tariff on hogs, pork, lard, corn, barley, cheddar cheese, oats, rye, cotton and jute, cocoanut oil, cottonseed oil and all the high-protein wheats, has been in the past and is now totally valueless to the farmer because these products are on an export basis or the total volume of production within the United States is so large that practically none is imported.

The Wisconsin economists further concluded that although the tariff raised the duties on cattle and beef, it has failed to increase the American price over that prevailing elsewhere. This is largely due, it was held, because unemployment and the business depression have decreased the demand for beef to an extent that present domestic production is virtually adequate to fill the decreased home consumption demand.

"The tariff on farm products," the makers of the study declare, "does not injure the farmer, but it is of practically no help in increasing the prices he receives for what he has to sell, while in many cases it does increase the prices of the things he buys."

## Olneyville Mill Work Is Resumed

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 21 (AP)—Mr. August H. Eddy, manager of the Weybosset mill of the American Woolen Company in Olneyville, said today that every department of the plant, which had been closed by a strike since July 8, is in operation again.

The Olneyville Business Men's Association, as a neutral group, conducted a strike poll yesterday afternoon which resulted in a vote of 600 to 14 in favor of returning to work.

The object of the strike was restoration of a 12½ per cent wage cut, put into effect last winter. The strike failed in its object. Thirty-six policemen were on duty as the workers returned to the plant. A handful of picketers was kept at a distance. There was no disorder.

## CURB ADVISED IN EXTENSION OF IRRIGATION

### California Has Gone Too Fast, Expert Says, and Is Overproducing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—To balance production with demand is the problem which more than any other concerns the promoter of irrigation projects in California, according to agricultural experts at the University of California, who have studied the subject for the State government.

It is all very well, they point out, to plan for the maximum use of the State's lands and potential water supplies, but to rush ahead with development work in advance of expanding markets is unwise. As a result, they have formulated a careful schedule of development recommendations, calculated to add prudent restraint to the schemes already outlined for making full use of agricultural possibilities.

The investigation of water resources was undertaken by a committee headed by David Weeks, associate professor of agricultural economics at the University of California. This was largely concerned with the rate at which additional supplies of water will be needed for the irrigation of California lands.

"Present and future construction of irrigation works should be planned so that California agriculture will be safeguarded against overexpansion," Professor Weeks declared in his report. "The advantages which this State possesses have worked in some respects to increase the difficulties of a stabilized growth. Irrigation works built in response to favorable financial conditions and optimism of one period become wholly out of proportion to the needs of later periods of low prices. The length of time required to build irrigation works, obtain settlers, prepare the land for irrigation, install the necessary improvements, and finally to set the production machinery into operation is so great that nature's check of reduced prices resulting from a surplus is retarded, but meanwhile construction of projects continues until the belated check does come."

Specialization of fruit crops and the magnitude of irrigation projects greatly complicate the situation, it was pointed out. The great costs involved tempt irrigation-project promoters to "bring in" more land than is required and the excess constitutes a drain upon the system. Other agricultural communities have outgrown their water supplies and demand new ones, almost regardless of cost. Salt water threatens certain delta regions. Successful handling of the many diversified interests involved requires a unified and scheduled program.

## Germany Hopeful Of Solution From London Meeting

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, July 21—While Germany is watching with a great display of calm and confidence the progress of the London conference, it is continuing to husband all its financial resources. In the prohibition by local authorities of a "steel helmet" demonstration planned for the end of the month near Lake Constance, moreover, is seen a notable political token of good will.

The German attitude, differing so strikingly from the despondency of a week ago, may be attributed to a feeling that the leading statesmen of seven great powers will not part without having provided some practical solution for the Reich's difficulties. Announcement of "second Hoover plan," contained in a report from New York today, whether authentic or not, has only strengthened Germany's confidence.

Above all, the relieved atmosphere between Germany and France resulting from the Paris conversations, is beginning to tell. The road now is open, it is realized, to any number of such Franco-German conversations as took place last week-end and, therefore, the difficulties no longer are insurmountable. Finally, there is a quiet conviction that, even if France should find it difficult to give up some of its political demands, the other powers, by themselves, may help Germany.

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## U.S. PLAN FOR REICH URGES CONFIDENCE; CASH AID PROMISED

### Assistance of Banks in German Rescue Is Assured

### TASK IS NARROWED TO IMMEDIATE NEED

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
Staff Correspondent
By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 21—Rescue for Germany, and the world stabilization which depends on it, marched rapidly toward realization today when the seven-power conference heard from Mr. Henry L. Stimson, American Secretary of State, absolute assurance that American banks are prepared to collaborate in Washington's plans for immediate participation in relief.

Speaking at the opening business session of the conference this morning, Mr. Stimson assured the world that the leading financial institutions of America would positively come to Germany's assistance. Though Mr. Stimson added the somewhat obvious corollary that the central banks in other countries principally concerned should also cooperate, it is now clearer than ever that the American Administration, through its plenipotentiaries here, is determined to rescue central Europe and strike a blow for ending the world economic crisis, no matter what political obstacles are formulated.

After the morning session, in which every delegation, except the Japanese, joined in the speech making, the conference formed a subcommittee consisting of the finance ministers with Dr. Heinrich Bruening, German Chancellor, and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, which convened to begin the actual job of mobilizing money for Germany. Nothing like the speed at which this conference works has ever been witnessed in ordinary diplomatic circles. Without any of the usual preparations, this gathering has met and without formalities of any kind got down to "brass tacks."

It is hoped that immediate rescue plans for Germany will be drafted within 48 hours, so that by the end of this week the imminent danger of German collapse will be removed.

**Task is Narrowed**

The task of the conference has already been narrowed to the job of stopping immediate leaks in Germany. This first necessity will be attended to before the question of long-term credits is approached. In the words of an official communiqué summarizing today's session, "the conference considered methods of international financial cooperation, whereby confidence in Germany's stability may be restored in the immediate future as a preliminary to an examination of future measures which may be necessary to effect a permanent restoration of Germany's financial situation on a firm basis."

The morning's conference discussed for more than two hours the general aspects of the crisis. It was soon clear that the delegates all agreed on the first task of insuring that credits at present granted to Germany shall not be withdrawn. Approaching this problem Mr. Stimson made the statement which was considered by all delegates the most weighty contribution thus far offered to the deliberations.

He first claimed that the great American banks have not been withdrawing their German credits and do not intend to do so, but on the contrary are even increasing their investments in Germany. He explained that very large sums still outstanding between American creditors and German borrowers, prove the extent to which American confidence in Germany persists.

The mandate to the finance ministers who met in the afternoon was clear. They had first to consider methods of guaranteeing that present credits will not be withdrawn, and second, arrange for a relatively limited amount of credit to enable the Reichsbank to refill its gold reserves and back its currency. These problems are appreciably simpler than the vast political issues raised last week in London.

The attitude of the French is still in doubt. Already the French feel isolated from Britain and America, yet they are by no means convinced that their demands for political, as well as sweeping economic, guarantees from Germany can be relinquished.

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### Stimson Presents Nation's Proposal to London Parley

### LEADS UP TO FINAL LONG-TERM CREDITS

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 21—President Hoover's plan for stabilization of Germany's financial system as laid before the seven-power conference in London today by Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, was simultaneously made public here by the State Department.

In essence it proposes the following fourfold program:

1. That the bankers of all countries maintain existing German credits.

2. That Germany, through its Reichsbank inforce strict control over foreign exchange to prevent all but absolutely necessary withdrawals.

3. That a committee be set up by the Bank for International Settlements to study the immediate further credit needs of Germany.

4. That this committee also develop a plan during the course of the next six or eight months for the conversion of the short-term credits into long-term loans.

The American plan, it was stated by Mr. William R. Castle Jr., Acting Secretary of State, will be the basis of a conference today of finance ministers participating in the London meeting. Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, will represent the United States at this discussion.

The plan was cordially received by the conferees, Mr. Stimson informed the President in a transatlantic telephone conversation following the meeting. It had previously informally been laid before the French and German Ministers last Friday in Paris, it was announced here. In every instance the program was listened to sympathetically, it was stated.

The British Government, particularly, it was declared, responded to the plan with enthusiasm.

**System Held Sound**

The underlying basis of the plan is that Germany's economic and financial system, aided by the President's war-debt moratorium, is intrinsically sound. Various factors have operated, however, to cause a state of panic. The problem is, therefore, to see Germany through this condition until matters quiet down, and then develop measures for long-term credits.

To enable Germany to calm its internal financial situation it is proposed that Germany and its creditor banks cooperate. Germany is called upon to enforce strict control over foreign exchange within its boundaries and the foreign banks are to agree to maintain Germany's present short-term credits amounting to approximately $1,200,000,000.

Of this sum, it was stated here, France holds only a small proportion, around 5 per cent. American banks are the largest single creditors, holding around $600,000,000 or about one-half.

This maintenance of existing short-term credits is not in the nature of a moratorium, it was emphatically declared here. It is strictly a banking transaction and not a suspension of payments.

Germany's trade balance is increasing, it was declared, and the flight from the mark has been stopped. These two important factors, it was stated, open the way for sound banking transactions if the existing panic in Germany can be halted.

Once calm has been reëstablished, then long-term conversion could be undertaken and Germany put on a permanently sound fiscal basis, it was explained.

Mr. Castle vigorously denied press statements from Europe that the French Government had evidenced opposition to the American plan, and that Great Britain and the United States had determined to push it through, regardless of French cooperation. Mr. Castle declared that the French Government had been cordial and friendly throughout the negotiations so far, and there was no ground for belief that it would not assist in the effort to stabilize German banking.

It was further explained by Mr. Castle that the President fully appreciates that the German situation is complicated by European politics, but he takes the position that the United States has no direct concern with such matters. This Government will maintain its "historic policy of isolation," it was asserted, and will in no respect become involved in European politics.

**Ground for Accord**

It was also stated that the United States Government is much gratified by the friendship and cooperation that the French and German Governments have manifested throughout the crisis and has every confidence that a common ground for understanding will be found by them.

The Administration here has good reason to believe, it was asserted, that American bankers who are so heavily interested in German credits are willing to join with European bankers in organizing themselves to maintain Germany's finances.

American bankers realize, it was said, that for them to attempt to withdraw their loans from Germany at this time would only precipitate a collapse and that the thing to do is to stabilize Germany's banking system and then formulate measures to put it on a permanently sound basis.

The text of the proposal follows: "The essence of the problem is the restoration of confidence in Ger-

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## Busy Dredge in Winthrop Harbor Builds Great 'Playground in the Sea'

A four-acre "playground in the sea" is being developed by the Town of Winthrop to provide recreational privileges for children on the cottage-crowded peninsula at Point Shirley.

A powerful hydraulic suction dredge is pumping mud from the bottom of Winthrop Harbor to the playground site which juts into the harbor at the western side of Point Shirley.

The dredge is in operation night and day, throwing a 13-inch stream of mud, sand, gravel and water into the dike-inclosed playground area. The work is being carried out by the Massachusetts Department of Public Works and serves a dual purpose since the dredging was primarily intended to deepen the anchorage off the Winthrop Yacht Club. The Town of Winthrop profits by the project as well as the State, which is relieved of the expense of loading the mud into scows and towing it out to sea.

According to Harry Olson, master of the Haytroot Dredging Company's powerful equipment, 80,000 cubic yards of mud will be pumped into the playground area. The "digger" sucks up between 2500 and 3000 cubic yards of mud every 24 hours, and the captain estimates that the dredging will require not more than six weeks. The stream which has been coming through a half-mile pipe line connecting the dredge with the playground site has the appearance of muddy water. Captain Olson estimates that approximately 30 per cent of the stream is mud, sand or gravel.

At the opposite end of the diked-in area from the point where the mud pours in, a series of pipes carries off the water pumped through with the mud. The water drains off as quickly as it is pumped in. The State Department of Public Works estimates that the dredging will cost approximately $22,000.

The cost to the Town of Winthrop is not expected to exceed $10,000. Town officials pointed out that the cost of constructing the playground would have been prohibitive had not the dredging of the yacht club harbor been undertaken. Plans for equipping the area with playground facilities have not been announced. Appropriations for completing the grading of the new land and other details are expected to be made at the next town meeting in March, 1932.

# VON HINDENBURG PLEA TO HOOVER NOTES DISTRESS

## Message Cabled June 20 Is Made Public for First Time

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NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—The Associated Press herewith publishes the appeal from President von Hindenburg of Germany to President Hoover, which was cabled to Washington by the German President on June 20. For some reason unstated it has never yet been made public, either in Washington or Berlin. The following is the text:

"June 20, 1931.

"Mr. President:

"The dire distress of the German people, which is now at its highest peak, compels me to turn to you with this extraordinary step.

"The German people have lived through some infinitely difficult years, with a climax during the past winter. Even this spring the hope for improvement in our business and industry has not materialized.

"I, therefore, have put into effect, through the extraordinary powers conferred upon me by the Constitution of the Reich, measures intended to safeguard the execution of the most necessary tasks of state and to maintain the possibility of life for our unemployed population. These measures cut deeply into all economic and social relations. They demand heaviest sacrifices from all parts of our population.

"Every possibility of improving the situation by internal measures, without relief from the outside world, has been exhausted. The economic crisis from which the entire world is suffering strikes the German people, who have been robbed of their reserves through the consequences of the war, with especial vehemence.

"As the developments of the last few days show, the whole world has lost its confidence that the German economic system is in a position to function in view of the burdens now resting upon her. Large credits which foreign countries had given us have been withdrawn. Even within the last days the Reichsbank has been compelled to give up to foreign countries one-third of its reserves of gold and foreign exchanges.

"The inevitable consequence of these events must be the further serious curtailment of our economic life and an increase in the number or unemployed who already comprise more than one-third of the labor engaged in industry.

"The ability, the will to work, and the discipline of the German people justify a confidence that Germany will live up to the heavy private operations and meet the private loans which rest upon her and which cannot be changed.

"In order to keep up her courage to face life and the confidence of the world in her ability to fulfill her obligations, Germany, however, is most urgently in need of relief. This relief must come immediately if disaster is not to befall us and others. Our people must be vouchsafed the possibility of working under conditions of life which are bearable.

"The relief which is necessary would, through its material and moral effects upon the general crisis, redound to the benefit of all countries. It would improve conditions in other countries and essentially reduce the danger to Germany of the internal and external tension and strain that have been created by our distress and lack of hope.

"You, Mr. President, as representative of the great American people, hold the possibility within your hands of taking the steps for the German people and for the world by which an immediate change in the situation, so fraught with danger, can be brought about.

(Signed) "Von Hindenburg."

# LEAGUE TO HELP CHINA DEVELOP ITS RESOURCES

(Continued from Page 1)

who will administer the Factory Act which becomes effective Aug. 1. One of the experts is Dame Adelaide Anderson, formerly Principal Lady Inspector of Factories of Great Britain, who has an unparalleled knowledge of labor conditions in China. Dame Adelaide will be assisted by M. Camille Pône, a member of the Labor Office.

An appropriation of about $100,000 has been made in the League budget for liaison with China in 1932. For the current year's expenses there will be utilized part of the arrears of China's yearly contribution as a member of the League of Nations, which the Chinese Government has undertaken to pay in 1931. The settlement of this debt may reveal itself as the soundest and the most productive investment China has ever made.

### Directors Planned Help

The definite plan of regular coöperation between the Chinese Government and the League of Nations has been worked out by the directors of the League's principal technical departments: Sir Arthur Salter, head of the economic and financial organization; Mr. Robert Haas, director of the transit and communications section, and Dr. Ludwik Rajchman of the health section. In response to the Chinese Government's request, these men went to China last winter to survey the situation and establish personal contact. M. Albert Thomas, the director of the International Labor Office, acquired first-hand knowledge of Chinese conditions in an extensive tour of China two years ago.

The Chinese Government intends that expert guidance from Geneva shall gradually replace the services of advisers and executives drawn from the civil services of individual foreign countries.

The League has frequently assisted various European Governments in reconstruction schemes, most of them of an emergency nature. But the Chinese Government is to request the League to help organize on a large scale, a national administrative system, to help train its civil servants, and to plan the future development of China's immense resources.

## Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Jennie Ream Jones, Topeka, Kan.
Mrs. Alla W. Bennett, Topeka, Kan.
Joseph S. Cardon, Clearfield, Penna.
Mrs. George K. Ratliff, Salina, Kan.
Fred C. Dobbertin, Flint, Mich.
Dora C. Dobbertin, Flint, Mich.
Mrs. Margaret Kriegsmann, Jackson, Mich.
Arnold E. Kriegsmann, Jackson, Mich.
Miss Jane Kriegsmann, Jackson, Mich.
Miss Elizabeth M. Kriegsmann, Jackson, Mich.
Frank A. Updegraff, Topeka, Kan.
George Haemmerle, Woodhaven, N. Y.
Agnes Haemmerle, Woodhaven, N. Y.
Mary Juskovics, Astoria, N. Y.
Mary Haemmerle, Woodhaven, N. Y.
Margaret L. Andrew, Granville, Ohio.
Katherine Schoenwald, Forest Hills, N. Y.
Lula A. Schmidt, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gladys S. Buchanan, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Leonora Yancey Combs, Washington, D. C.
Margaret B. Lincoln, New York, N. Y.
Paula Gastin, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Melra Gastin, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Gertrude A. Cary, Hingham, Mass.
Emma W. Schnepfe, Baltimore, Md.
Theodore B. Schnepfe, Baltimore, Md.
Mary Day Condit, Summit, N. J.
Margaret S. Echlin, Summit, N. J.
Helen D. Mahler, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Elizabeth M. Grunberg, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
G. H. Coombs, Newark, N. J.
I. G. Coombs, Newark, N. J.
Marian D. Porter, Gleasondale, Mass.
Walker C. McCabe, Buffalo, N. Y.
Howard W. Porter, Gleasondale, Mass.
Mrs. Della McBride, St. Joseph, Mo.
Ruby O'Donnell, St. Joseph, Mo.
Sally Russell Brown, Chicago, Ill.
Caroline E. Beach, Vergennes, Vt.

# 70-YEAR-OLD 'FRESHIE' ADMITTED TO KINGSTON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO—A freshman has been admitted to Queen's University, Kingston, for the summer classes, who is 70 years old, is an ex-mayor and also an ex-member of the Canadian Parliament. Mr. I. E. Pedlow of Renfrew, Ont., is Canada's oldest "freshman."

Mr. Pedlow's college days will be followed with great interest, for he has carved out an honorable and useful career for himself, and is now taking his studies, which usually come first, last.

# ACT QUICKLY, BRITISH PREMIER ADVISES PARLEY

## MacDonald Outlines German Situation at London Conference

LONDON, July 21 (AP)—The following is the text of the address of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Premier, delivered at the formal opening of the international conference in London last night:

"In the name of the Government, and of the whole nation, I give you all a most cordial welcome.

"I should like to indicate the purpose which His Majesty's Government thinks this conference should serve.

"The present moment may be one of the turning points in the history of the world, for good or ill. If we cannot find a solution of the present crisis no one can foretell the political and financial dangers which will ensue. If we can find such a solution it will be a striking proof of the growing effectiveness of international coöperation.

"During the past two years the economic life of the world has been thrown out of gear by an unprecedentedly severe fall in prices. For example, wheat has fallen over 50 per cent, cotton 60 per cent, rubber 90 per cent, and so on, with practically all the primary commodities.

### Germany's Special Burdens

"The countries which are engaged in the production of these commodities have, in consequence, been forced to restrict drastically their purchases of industrial goods and world trade has suffered from a persistent, calamitous decline.

"This fall in prices has greatly accentuated the burden of all debts and has involved budget and financial difficulties for all debtor countries. But its effects have been felt in most acute form by what I may call international industrial and financial states, and the very special position of Germany, both as an exporting and debtor state, has concentrated upon it to a supreme degree all the problems which other states have had to face in a less critical manner.

"The German Government has increased taxation and imposed sacrifices on its people, but it felt bound to declare last month that it could go no further and that it would have to use its right to declare a postponement of its liabilities under the Young plan unless the situation improved. This alarmed foreign leaders, upon whose support Germany has been largely dependent during the last six years, and withdrawals of short-term credits ensued on a very large scale.

### Hoover's Timely Intervention

"By June 18 its position appeared almost hopeless, when the whole face of the world was changed in half an hour by the dramatic announcement of President Hoover's offer. History will pronounce this decision as an act of rare courage and statesmanship. It is no small thing to ask the people of the United States, far removed as they are from Europe and themselves at grips with a domestic slump of unprecedented severity, to suspend for a year all their claims in respect to intergovernmental debts. But, in my belief, it was also a stroke of sound business. Its effect at the outset was startling; not only did the value of securities rise with a bound, but even the price of commodities advanced.

"War debts and reparations are not self-liquidating obligations like loans made for productive purposes. They can only be paid by exporting goods to the creditor countries or, in so far as there are obstacles to the movement of goods, by the export of gold. Thus the payment of reparations and war debts in a time of economic depression presents peculiar difficulties, and the knowledge that these difficulties exist weakens the confidence of investors, and this in turn enhances the original difficulties so that a vicious circle is created. The Gordian knot was for the moment successfully cut by the President's beneficent sword; but foreign credits in Germany continued to be withdrawn.

### Germany's Huge Losses

"It has been stated by the German Minister of Finance that from £150,000,000 to £200,000,000 of foreign exchange have been lost by Germany recently, a colossal sum, representing as it does more than the equivalent of two years of reparations payments. The trickle of exchange purchases became a stream, the stream a river, and the river a torrent, until the inevitable breakdown occurred.

"Thus we have now not merely to consider the measures necessary to carry into effect President Hoover's proposal, but we have to add to that the urgent emergency that has since developed in Germany.

"Otherwise it will be difficult to stay the flood before it has overwhelmed the whole of Central Europe with consequences social and political, as well as purely financial, which no man can estimate.

"If the foreign investor had retained his normal confidence in Germany its position would have remained safe, and we should not be meeting here under these circumstances. As regards its budget, its balance of trade, its economic and industrial organisation, great efforts and sacrifices had been made and its position showed no radical defects.

### To Restore Confidence

"Our position, therefore, in a word, is to restore the confidence of the foreign investor in Germany. Clearly, the problem has both political and financial sides, but the mind of this conference is to be concentrated on the latter.

"The fact that we have all met here today is in itself a demonstration that on every side a desire for the maintenance of cordial relations exists.

"May I venture at this point to express the spirit with which we are determined to face our work? We are here representing our various nations and we are also here in the spirit of coöperative good will, resolved to end our deliberations with an agreement which will not only meet the requirements of the present crisis, but begin anew a time of candid and mutual effort to pacify the disturbed mind of Europe.

"Let us admit first of all to ourselves, and confess it in our conferences, that there are some things which one or the other of us cannot do because the public opinion to which we must be loyal will not allow it.

"We are not here to enforce or to defeat or to humiliate; we are here to understand and to consider our own problems objectively, to remember how closely in essentials we depend upon each other, and, therefore, to accommodate and to agree to something which each of us can take to our various parliaments, explain and get accepted as an agreement. I feel that each of us can do that and that an agreement here, even if, in every item, we do not like it, will reinspire our people with confidence and courage to face the heavy responsibilities which are to be the lot of all governments during the immediate months ahead of us. Let us begin our work as friends, as a real round-table conference energized by the will to succeed, and never fear for a moment but that we shall have the support of our people.

"As regards the financial aspect of the crisis, the question of what can be done must largely be reserved for bankers and financiers. I can only speak in general terms. There seem to be two main alternatives. The one is to find the means of providing new loans or credits to Germany. That is a matter that I understand has been under consideration in Paris. I am told that there are difficulties which would have to be surmounted before any loan could be obtained in the market here.

### Aiding German Stability

"We must consider this. It may be a solution. It may not. But a solution, mutually possible and effective for its purpose, must be found.

"The other way would be to attack directly the question of whether by strengthening the internal position of Germany, we can give an assurance of its stability to the outside world, so as not only to prevent the capital that is already in Germany from being withdrawn but to enable it to be augmented.

"There can be no question about the inherent strength of the German economy provided that it has the capital resources that it requires. It is for this purpose that President Hoover proposed the suspension for a year of all debts and reparations. This represents for Germany a very real and important relief. It may not prove to be sufficient; that is a point we can examine later. But I think our first step is to decide with the greatest possible expedition the means by which this shall be definitely carried into effect. I emphasize—the greatest possible expedition. Time is against us. Every day adds to the risks of a collapse which will be outside of human control.

"I propose that we hear now a report of what has taken place at Paris because at that point we must begin our work. The conferences which have taken place between the French and Germans ought to prove of infinite assistance to us and we are all glad that they have been held. So I, in the name not only of the Government, but of the whole country, welcome you all here as colleagues in a great undertaking and declare our conference open."

### CRUDE OIL OUTPUT DECLINES

The daily average production of crude oil in the United States during the week ended July 18 totaled 2,430,693 barrels, a decrease of 198,287 barrels, according to Oil and Gas Journal.

# EUROPE MOVES TO IMPLEMENT HOOVER SCHEME

## Britain Favors General Arms, Tariff and War Reparations Cut

By EDWARD C. COTES
STAFF CORRESPONDENT
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—Europe is today facing the problem of implementing the Hoover plan so as to help the world to do something more than catch its breath.

Appreciating the generosity of this American act, and the value of the short-term benefit which a year's war-debt holiday confers, hard-pressed nations are considering how to direct their efforts so that the best use may be made of the respite that has been conferred.

There is a difference of opinion as to the order of priority to be accorded to measures that ought to be taken. But, at least in informed circles in Britain, practical unanimity prevails as to the nature of what is required.

A list of urgent needs as seen through British eyes would be extensive. It would include general as opposed to unilateral reduction of armaments, the scaling down of war-reparations and the lowering of tariff-barriers to trade. Lastly, it would embrace the restoration to normal of general commodity prices, by adoption, upon an international scale, of credit-expansion, to redress the deflation that has accompanied the sterilization of three-fifths of the gold of the world in the United States and France. These needs interlock with one another.

### Necessary to Confidence

It is recognized that general reduction of armaments might not directly increase trade. But opinion is unanimous in all British political parties that such reduction is necessary to restore international confidence without which world-wide commercial relations must remain abnormally contracted.

Mr. Henry L. Stimson's mission to Europe has thus been especially welcomed as evidence that the people of the United States are not resting content with having persuaded the world through the treaty of Paris to renounce war as an instrument of national policy, but are preparing besides to give active help in carrying this ideal into practical effect.

Interest has also been evoked by the United States Secretary of State's frank recognition of the point that disarmament and war-debt payments are related. The significance too has not been lost upon Europe of the fact that permanent scaling down of war debts was not excluded from discussion by President Hoover before he decided upon a temporary moratorium for those international burdens.

Reparations and other external payments are looked upon in Britain as constituting a much greater obstacle to the restoration of prosperity than internal debts of intrinsically much larger amount. This is because external payments to foreign states which such liability connotes, can in the long run be met only in either goods or gold. External payments by goods are largely precluded by tariff walls. Gold has had, therefore, to be employed to an extent which has caused complete maldistribution of this essential medium of exchange.

### Gold Distribution Blamed

The potency of this factor has been emphasised by many British economists. Sir Charles Addis, one of the directors of the Bank of England, in a recent address to the League of Nations Union, for example, said it was the opinion of the Bank for International Settlements that the world credit structure was in danger and that the maldistribution of gold in its relation to the continuous fall in prices constituted a most serious menace.

The menace to which Sir Charles referred depends upon the fact that when gold becomes scarce owing to any substantial portion of it being locked up, what remains has to do extra duty in its capacity as the yardstick of the market. In other words, prices of all other commodities fall. The higher the tariffs the more disastrous the resultant slump, in the countries which receive payments, just as much as in the debtor states.

The accentuation of World War depression is thus attributed to definitely indictable causes which are all capable of removal. Individual national circumstances, it is admitted, may alleviate or aggravate these causes locally. Monetary policy may increase or diminish deflation. The multiplication of tariff walls resultant from the Versailles Treaty may be an accessory cause of difficulty.

The problem, as seen through British eyes, has thus become one of how to employ the breathing space Mr. Hoover has given in ways which shall tend to free the world from a definite series of handicaps. The identity of these handicaps, it is claimed, has only to be known in order to unite all peoples of good will in the entirely possible task of sweeping them utterly away.

# FALL BEGINS SENTENCE IN NEW MEXICO PRISON

SANTA FE, N. M., July 21 (AP)—Albert B. Fall today became No. 6991 in the New Mexico state penitentiary—stripped of his citizenship rights in the State which has heaped honors upon him.

The former Secretary of the Interior was committed last night to serve a sentence of a year and a day on conviction of accepting $100,000 to negotiate a lease on federal oil naval reserves while he was a Cabinet member. The commitment marked the end of an eight-year legal battle.

# U. S. PROMISES BANKS' HELP IN GERMAN CRISIS

(Continued from Page 1)

The problem confronting M. Pierre Laval, French Prime Minister, is to secure in London an arrangement which will be approved by the French Chamber.

Meanwhile, the talk that Britain and America intend to rescue Germany, even though the French do not participate, has placed the French Government in an unenviable position. M. Laval made this clear to his journalists today, and the position is plainly stated in this morning's Paris press.

But the modest nature of the measures which it is proposed to take in London, definitely restricted to emergency relief, offers to the French the possibility of gracefully subordinating their political claims, and this line of policy is apparently now being traced. So far, all commentators are praising the reasonable, straightforward, yet simple lines upon which the conference is working, and there appears to be every chance of complete success in record time.

Mr. Stimson has expressed complete satisfaction with the results of this morning's conference. He felt the problems are being clarified, and better prospects than ever are emerging for a successful solution. Again he insisted there had been no sizable American withdrawal of short-term credits from Germany, though when questioned about small midwestern banks in particular, he admitted withdrawals may have taken place among smaller institutions.

He denied in most emphatic terms a report that America is to present a plan for a naval building truce during the next year, and stated a discussion of disarmament had been postponed until pressing financial problems are out of the way.

## Public Affairs Institute Hears Germany's Story

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS, Ga., July 21—Dr. Otto Nathan, German economist, described for the University of Georgia Institute of Public Affairs here last night the steps leading to the collapse which his country fueled when President Hoover suggested a one-year moratorium on inter-governmental debts.

Dr. Nathan said that in the first place the payments which the creditor nations demanded of Germany under the provisions of the Versailles Treaty and subsequently under the Dawes and Young plans amounted to 50 per cent of the nation's wealth, and that even the experts who drew up the Young plan at Paris were doubtful of Germany's ability to pay.

The economist said that Germany's middle class, the "backbone of the country," has been swept away and that there are only 4277 persons in Germany who are credited by the last census of making an income of more than $25,000 per year, while 60 per cent of the population has an income averaging $30 per month.

Dr. Nathan pointed to the fact that all the time Germany has been paying reparations to its creditors it has had to borrow twice the amount of reparations from the nations of the world. For a while Germany borrowed this money on long-term notes, but recently confidence in Germany became so low that borrowing had to be done on a short-term basis, he explained.

While Germany's plight was becoming more and more aggravated, he said, the rest of the world apparently was not aware of the fact until the German Government announced that it could not make further reparations payments. This announcement caused further decrease in confidence, which resulted in withdrawal of foreign capital from Germany, bringing the country to the brink of run, a situation which world statesmen are facing this week in London in an effort to bring some semblance of order and stability out of imminent chaos.

The reparations payments were difficult enough for Germany, but the world-wide depression, Dr Nathan said, made conditions worse. He pointed out that Germany could not make reparations payments without trade with other nations and that two factors prevented Germany from selling its goods abroad.

One of these factors, Dr. Nathan said, is the inability of Germany to grant credit to new customers and the other is the keen competition between the nations of the world for trade which has produced the high tariff system.


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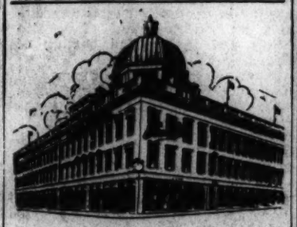
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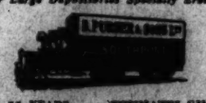
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# Agent Studied Flaws in Past To Dethrone Gang Chieftain

## Chicago Beer 'Tsar' Well Protected at Top, but College Boy Finds Early Days in Crime Not So Carefully Concealed

As Told to FREDERICK W. CARR by One Who Helped to Do It

Chicago

COLLEGE boy and college professor have had star parts in the drama of dethroning "Al" Capone, "tsar" of Chicago gangdom. The classroom played a leading rôle in forcing him to plead guilty to conspiracy to violate the prohibition law. The old "flatfoot" police methods got nowhere with this chief of organized crime; he was brought down by expert accounting.

Capone was able to surround himself with a wall of secrecy which the Government could not scale. Standing at the top of a hierarchy of crime, not limited to Chicago, but aiming to be national, he could elude the best efforts to pin on him the operations of his great liquor syndicate. But he could not protect himself from his past.

The Government tried the obvious thing. It tried to trap him in his current operations. It failed. When it could not go forward, it then tried going backward. It was a young man not long out of college who thought of that. He went back to Capone's early days in Chicago when he was a mere "beer hustler."

There the footprints, which today would be well covered, were found easily discernible in the records of old prohibition cases. As one of the minor workers in the syndicate, Capone did not conceal himself with the elaborate care he took when he became the syndicate's master. From the forgotten records of 1921 and the following years the net was woven. When it was cast over him, it was so faultless that he violated a law of gangdom—"never talk"—by saying so.

**Wanted to Know Everything**

Mr. Eliot Ness is the college boy who worked four years to capture Capone. His success is due to his wanting to know all about everything—the student's urge. Mr. August Vollmer, chief of police of Berkeley, Calif., is the college professor who helped him. Mr. Vollmer conducted a course in police administration at the University of Chicago some years ago, and Mr. Ness took it.

At the same time the "schoolmaster" of the prohibition forces, Mr. Harry M. Dengler, was beginning to teach new crime-detection methods. Their instruction on better ways of hunting down crime gave the direction needed to the Capone problem.

Of course, behind Mr. Ness and his eight "untouchables" stands the man responsible for the entire undertaking, Mr. George E. Q. Johnson, the United States Attorney at Chicago. On taking office in 1927 he launched his campaign against Capone. He enlisted the prohibition unit, the income tax division, and the immigration service. Without this carefully planned program, without Mr. Johnson's quiet perseverance despite all obstacles, without his encouragement of the men who were working year after year to build up a case against the gangster, Capone would never have been caught. Mr. Alexander G. Jamie, now head of the Chicago "Secret Six," contributed much to the outcome when he came into charge of the prohibition special agents at Chicago.

The history of this five-year undertaking starts not only with Mr. Johnson's appointment as federal prosecutor, but with the placing of the prohibition agents under civil service the same year. The need for an investigating staff to follow up the ordinary work of raiding and arresting was also supplied in 1927 by the setting up of special agents in the prohibition bureau. They were to be the detectives of the service.

**Speakeasy Lead Fails**

Mr. Johnson immediately enlisted a corps of these special agents on the Capone case. The theory was at first followed that Capone could be reached through speakeasy keepers and corrupt policemen. But the keepers of speakeasies, even when confronted with the threat of prison sentences, woud not talk, and this "lead" broke down.

The next tack was to try to work into the heart of a gang suspected of making liquor for Capone. Two of the federal prohibition agents went to Chicago Heights, which was then known as the "alcohol capital." It was the principal Capone producing center. Its daily output was 6000 gallons of liquor and 400 barrels of beer a day, selling for $500,000 a month, and going even to such distant points as the Dakotas.

These two federal men—one of them was young Mr. Ness—went right to the headquarters of the gang, posing as crooked officials, and showed their official credentials. The gang took them in. By a few judicious raids to exhibit their power, the agents persuaded the gang to give them a complete list of their stills, 32 of them, some with a daily alcohol output of 1000 gallons.

But in trying to uncover the Capone connection, the agents ran up against a stone wall. Capone was now exactly like a wealthy manufacturer who has his business so well organized that he can go to Europe and leave the running of it to his subordinates. Capone systematized his industry, picked out capable lieutenants to run each division, and stood inaccessible behind them, as far as evidence that would stand up in court was concerned.

**Had Close Escape**

The Sicilian gang leader at Chicago Heights, who had been tricked, was slain, and the federal agents' own chauffeur, who it proved had sold them out, was also slain. Mr. Ness earlier had a close escape when a gangster asked his chief if he should use his stiletto on him.

Getting at the gang generalissimo through the ranks of the gangsters was given up. The gangsters have a personnel service which examines a man's record back to his birth. Then came Mr. Vollmer and the prohibition service's own school.

Mr. Vollmer sketched in class the French method of detecting criminals by ruse and "under-cover" men. He also instructed his pupils, among them the several prohibition agents, in the German system of careful study of everything possible. For the Chicago gangsters, he advised a combination of the two.

The first test of these methods in Chicago came when a boat carrying a cargo of 900 cases of beer was taken in the Chicago River. The boat and the beer was there, but no clue as to whom they belonged. Under the old system, the case would have ended there. But under the new procedure the boat was gone over with the utmost care three times. The last time a concealed set of name plates was found. These gave the boat an identity, in two months all its movements were known, and 18 persons were indicted.

Mr. Ness was placed in charge of the Capone investigation. For a time he concentrated on Ralph Capone, a brother of the "tsar," because Ralph owned two roadhouses in Cicero, and it was to be supposed he would have dealings with his brother. But here again Mr. Ness ran up against the same blank wall.

**Looks Backward**

He then gave up the hope of going forward, and turned back to Capone's earlier days. He studied up on him. What he needed first was to hook up his past with his present. The next thing was to find out about a present-day Capone brewery. All the big ones were obviously Capone's.

Mr. Ness had a man brought in from another division, who is an expert in finding breweries. He has his own system, and as it may be useful to him again, it is not described here. In a week he had spotted one of the largest Capone breweries, a concern turning out $3,000,000 worth of beer a year.

A man who is an expert on the gathering up of bits here and there and digging out their significance was also imported. Then the brewery was raided. The second detective got to work. Another $2,000,000-a-year brewery was run down and studied.

The records of old prohibition violations back to 1921, when Capone had not been careful, were pored over, and piece by piece Capone's trail through the years was charted.

Meanwhile the income-tax men had been toiling with exceeding care and had finished their case sufficiently, the authorities judged, to convict. The immigration officials moved against the deportable element of the gang.

The prohibition case against Capone, however, stands out as unique. He is the first major gangster made to admit his prohibition guilt. His prestige among his own people has been damaged. It looks as if Capone is out—put out by college boys.

**PRESENTS CREDENTIALS**

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 21 (By U. P.)—Señor Ricardo Baeza, new Spanish Minister to Chile, presented his credentials to President Ibañez yesterday at a ceremony attended by the entire Cabinet.

# WORLD ACREAGE CUT FOR WHEAT PRICES STRESSED

## Farm Board Head Declares Only Real Remedy Lies in Less Production

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 21—World-wide reduction in wheat production alone will bring about material improvement in wheat prices, Mr. James C. Stone, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, declared here last night in a nation-wide radio address in which he discussed this troublesome phase of the agricultural problem.

Three years of bumper crops have piled up huge carry-overs, Mr. Stone declared, with the result that the grower is at a disadvantage. The world-wide depression, coupled with drastic tariff restrictions everywhere on wheat imports, have added still other factors that have dragged down prices, Mr. Stone explained.

The old solution for the American farmer, Mr. Stone asserted, is for him to cut production to domestic consumption. Until he achieves that balance he cannot hope for improved prices, he declared.

"The United States continues to produce," Mr. Stone said, "beyond domestic uses an annual surplus of around 200,000,000 bushels, and to have a carry-over far above normal size. So long as the United States has a large surplus in carry-over and new crop, that surplus will be a big factor in making wheat prices, here and abroad, whether the wheat is sold or held, and no matter who owns the wheat. Stabilization purchases, as in the last year or two, and restraints upon sales of stabilization supplies, as in the present year, can lighten the burden on wheat prices, but they cannot remove it.

"The board has repeatedly assured the public that the grain stabilization corporation's holdings will not be dumped on the market, but will be handled in such a way as to impose the minimum burden on domestic and world prices. Complete withholding of these supplies, if it were practical, would not create a shortage of wheat, either here or in world markets, or materially improve wheat prices, while it would pile up more trouble for the future."

Mr. Stone's discussion of the wheat situation was received here with the greatest interest. The political phase of the problem is giving the Administration much concern. There is widespread dissatisfaction throughout the grain belt due to the low price of wheat, around 25 cents a bushel.

Extremely unfavorable reports have reached the capital of the political outlook in such states as Kansas. Republican leaders have informed the President that there is marked criticism current in that and other wheat states of the Administration.

In recognition of this situation the President last Saturday sent a telegram to Mr. Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, expressing the view that improved world business conditions he is hopeful will result from his war debt moratorium will mean improved exports markets for the American farmer.

In his speech last night Mr. Stone indirectly took issue with the President's theory that a stabilization of European conditions will mean more sales for American produce. Mr. Stone declared flatly that the American farmer must confine himself to domestic consumption and not grow for a foreign market.

# RACIAL UNITY AIM OF NEW TURKISH PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

von der Osten, that the Turks and Hittites were one and the same race, or that the Turks were indirectly related to the Hittites, has aroused hopes among historians here that proof of this relationship will be uncovered by the excavations this year.

**Youth to Be Trained**

It is the indomitable zeal of President Kemal that is fanning the flame of Turkish national unity and national culture. The fire has already kindled among the intellectuals, who unfortunately are but a small minority of the 14,000,000 inhabitants of the Republic, and the present purpose is to make an active and sustained effort to spread it to all. The plan is to revive interest in the historic past of their race, first among the school children and youth of the Republic and later perhaps among the millions of Turks, or peoples racially related to the Turks, who are found in great numbers, it is maintained here, in the Kazan district of Russia, in Persia, in Bulgaria, in the Caucasus, in Greece, in Bokhara and elsewhere.

Closely correlated with this movement to revive a national culture, is the program adopted by the recent Congress of the People's Party to educate Turkish youth to assume important rôles in government and business. In the old days Turkish men played surprisingly little part in governmental affairs, the Sultan depending very largely upon Greeks, Armenians and other foreigners to manage the affairs of State.

Today all the government leaders realize that the future of Turkey depends upon the education of its youth. Now a special commission of the Assembly with leaders of the party and the Minister of Education are completing details of an extensive system to attain that end. This program will include special academic courses in existing schools and colleges, and it will also partly follow the cultural plan of the American Y. M. C. A. movement, substituting, however, nationalism for the religious motif.

**Hope to Build Loyalty**

It is planned to do this through the Turk Ojac's. There are nearly 300 of these societies scattered throughout Turkey. Ojac means Home or Fireside, and the original idea was for them to perpetuate the domestic sentiment. Formerly, each was a self-supporting unit with quarters like a community house, each following its own plan of usefulness. Now all Ojac societies and their buildings are the property of the People's Party.

This move has tended to solidify the party, for the youths are now trained in party policies and loyalties at the Ojacs, which thus become the basis of a great political machine embodying doctrines strongly akin to Fascism. For, coupled with all other training, will be an intensive patriotic education, on the basis of loyalty to the Republic and fidelity to the People's Party. Thus it is planned to combat at once Communism and any possibility of a return to the Sultanate.

**FARMERS LET APPLES ROT**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DOVER, Del., July 21—Thousands of bushels of early apples are rotting on the ground in the fruit belt of lower Delaware. An oversupplied market has meant prices which bring less than the cost of picking and packing.

# U. S. INSPECTS FISH AND GAME IN ALASKA AREA

## National Commission Will Urge Conservation of Wild Life

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska—Mr. Henry O'Malley, United States Fish Commissioner, arrived here July 3 on the fisheries patrolship Penguin accompanied by members of the Senate Committee on Wild Life Conservation, Mr. Paul Reddington, chief of the United States Biological Survey, Mr. Carl Shoemaker, secretary of the Senate Committee on Wild Life Conservation, several congressmen, and Attorney-General Charles Sisson. The object of their visit is to study game and wild life in the territory, with a view to its conservation.

Mr. Reddington said he saw no serious depletion in any species of wild life, and that, while there were still some problems in administration, conditions are much better than a few years ago.

The party will proceed from Juneau to Pribolof Islands where the seal herd will be inspected, thence back to Bristol Bay, Alaska's largest center for the sockeye salmon, where it will make a survey of the administrative methods of protecting the salmon and the canning industry. The committee also expects to visit Kodiak Island to secure first-hand information on the bear situation. Later it will go to the moose pastures on Kenai Peninsula, and then cruise up Cook Inlet.


Look for advertisement of local ENNA JETTICK DEALERS elsewhere in this issue.

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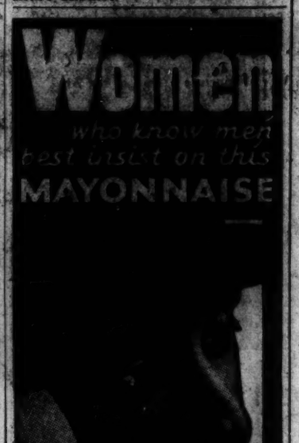
THAT WAS AN UNUSUALLY FINE DINNER EXCEPT FOR THE SALAD. WHAT IN THE WORLD WAS THE MATTER WITH IT ANYWAY?
YOU'RE JUST SPOILED, JOHN. MY SALADS TASTE BETTER TO YOU BECAUSE I USE HELLMANN'S MAYONNAISE. OTHERWISE HER SALAD WAS THE SAME AS MINE.

WIVES who know the value of salads are among the most enthusiastic users of Hellmann's Mayonnaise. For the piquant, creamy flavor of this product has an extraordinary appeal to husbands. It wins them every time!

The reason for its unique flavor? Carefully chosen ingredients, first of all. Breakfast eggs, special salad oils, thrice strained vinegar, an unusual blend of Far East Spices. All mixed to the exact proportions of its famous old French recipe.

And then *double whipping* . . . a special scientific blending process that mixes the ingredients to a harmony of perfection.

Try Hellmann's Mayonnaise on the next salad that you serve your husband. If either of you feels that it does not measure up to every promise we make, please take back the jar and get your money.

Get a pint or half-pint jar today. Hellmann's is the mayonnaise that always has been identified by the Blue Ribbon on the label. It is sold by your grocer.

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MAYONNAISE

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17-Jewel Illinois Man's Strap Watch

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New "Cavalier" model Illinois, in the latest English tonneau shape. 14k filled quality case, either white or natural gold. Luminous radium dial; leather straps. Accurate, fully guaranteed 17-jewel Illinois movement. Special at $45. Pay nothing down, only $1.25 a week.

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It's an accepted fact, in most truck-using fields, that Chevrolet is the truck to buy for *lowest transportation cost*. Consider the case of the six-cylinder Chevrolet half-ton panel truck, illustrated below. This big, fine-looking unit sells for as little as $555*. And the records of large fleet owners show that no other truck is as economical to operate and maintain.

The Chevrolet engine has been so designed that 20 miles to the gallon is not uncommon for a Chevrolet delivery unit. The chassis is exceptionally well-built—every important part being made extra-large and extra-strong to keep the truck continuously on the job, out of trouble. And this rugged construction, plus unusually long frame and springs, leads to another important truck economy—*maximum load capacity*. Chevrolet has been able to build extremely large bodies that handle big loads safely and reduce the number of trips per job.

No matter what you haul, or where you haul it, you can take advantage of Chevrolet's matchless economy. The complete Chevrolet six-cylinder truck line includes a type for every delivery and hauling purpose.

109 inch wheelbase chassis with Chevrolet-built panel body as illustrated—$553*

Features of Chevrolet half-ton models: a six-cylinder 50-horsepower engine, 25% more powerful than any other engine in a truck so low-priced; heavy, rugged channel steel frame 132⅝ inches long; six foot load space; four long semi-elliptic springs; big weatherproof 4-wheel brakes; handsome Chevrolet-built bodies of unusually large capacity. Chevrolet also offers 1½ ton trucks on 131 inch wheelbase and 157 inch wheelbase. All with Chevrolet-built cabs and bodies. Low delivered prices and easy G. M. A. C. terms.

Chevrolet Motor Company, Detroit, Michigan

COMMERCIAL CHASSIS WITH 109 INCH WHEELBASE $355
½-TON CHASSIS WITH 131 INCH WHEELBASE (Dual wheels optional, $25 extra) $520
½-TON CHASSIS WITH 157 INCH WHEELBASE (Dual wheels standard) $590

*All chassis price. f. o. b. Flint, Michigan. All truck body prices f. o. b. Indianapolis, Indiana. Special equipment extra.

CHEVROLET SIX CYLINDER TRUCKS

FOR LOWEST TRANSPORTATION COST

# HOTEL BUSINESS IS DECLARED ON WAY TO RECOVERY

## American Association Convention Opens—Message From Hoover Read

Despite two lean years in the hotel business, definite signs of recovery are at hand, it was indicated at the opening of the annual convention of the American Hotel Association here today. An indication of this was the increase in the number of commercial travelers reported by leading hotel men.

The convention opened with an address by Maj. Edward J. Sampson of the Governor's staff, who represented Gov. Joseph B. Ely. Mr. Thomas D. Green, president of the association, followed with a brief report of the year's work, after which he read a letter he received from President Hoover, in which the President said:

"With hotels representing an investment in excess of $5,000,000,000 and directly employing more than 600,000 persons, the annual convention of the American Hotel Association is an interesting and significant event. The industry has faced the situation in recent months with a poise and courage which has revealed its soundness.

"Through its substantial investment in tangible property, the industry is a major factor in the evolution of our economic life. It contributes to a higher standard of living through the intangibles of its service and its influence upon the equipment of American homes. Sound financing, expansion in the light of proved demand, and elimination of waste and undue overhead permit it to face the future with encouragement.

"I shall appreciate it if you will extend to the leaders of the industry in attendance at the convention my deep interest in their activities and my earnest wishes for successful deliberations."

Mr. Frank A. K. Boland, general counsel of the association, in making a report on legislation, pointed out that the hotel laws "are antiquated and not in keeping with modern times," and are in need of revision.

Last night it was decided, after the prohibition committee reported, that no discussion would be made of the prohibition question at the convention. Other business brought up last night included a discussion of unethical practices of receivers of bankrupt hotels. Mr. Green, the president of the association, announced that he would appoint a committee to investigate these hotels which were cutting prices and making other concessions to the disadvantage of other hotels throughout the country.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Brookline Field Concert by People's Symphony Orchestra, direction Will Dodge; Maude Erickson, soprano soloist; Brookline Field, off Fond Avenue, 8:30; program as follows:

1. Overture, "Roman Carnival" ..... Berlios
2. Waltz, "Barcarolle" ..... Waldteufel
3. Aria, "Dich, Theure Halle" ..... Wagner
   Soloist, Maude Erickson, soprano
4. Suite, "Mississippi" ..... Grofe
5. Meditation from "Thais" ..... Massenet
   Solo violin, Frederick Mann
6. Selections from "New Moon" ..... Romberg
   Soloists, Charlotte Allen and Morton Bowes
7. The Bamboula ..... Coleridge-Taylor
8. First Movement, "Unfinished" Symphony ..... Schubert
9. Overture to "Oberon" ..... Weber

Cohasset: Carillon recital by Kamiel Lefevre, St. Stephen's Church, 8:30; program as follows:

1. Die Regimentstochter (Opera-Fantasie) ..... Balfe
2. The Wayside-Rose ..... Schubert
3. Preludium "Coucou" ..... Van den Gheyn
4. Berceuse (Jocelyn) ..... B. Godard
5. Cradle Song ..... Schubert
6. Giga ..... Couperin
7. Chansonnette ..... Primi
8. Old Flemish Folksongs:
   (a) Gequetst ben ic van binnen (About 1500)
   (b) Oud Minnelied (Old lovesong) 1700
9. Preludium

American Hotel Association: Dinner dance, New Ocean House, Swampscott, cars leave hotel 8:30.

**Theaters**

Fine Arts—"Shiraz" (film).
Metropolitan—"Forbidden Adventure," continuous.

**EVENTS TOMORROW**

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon, address, "Rotary Service from the Hotel Viewpoint," by Mr. F. Harold Van Orman, ballroom, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Lynn Historical Society: Open house and museum exhibit, 125 Green Street, Lynn, 2:30 to 5.

American Hotel Association: Business session, ballroom, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 9:30; drive to Plymouth for ladies, 9:30; luncheon, 12:30; afternoon session, 1:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Painting Galleries, Mrs. Seaver, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Field trip, Summer Nature Lore Club, Nantasket Beach, direction William J. Church, Harvard, 9; film on Mexico, 2; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.

**Exhibitions**

**Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue**—Open weekdays except Mondays, when the Museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Mondays at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; British mezzotint portraits; chiaroscuro woodcuts. Stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox.

**Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge**—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin; French drawings. Prints by great masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works of Mantegna, Durer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Meryon and Daumier. Throughout the summer.

**Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court**—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

**Boston Public Library, Copley Square**—In the Treasure Room, material illustrating the history of bookmaking. Through the summer.

**Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain**—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Special loan exhibit of gifts from the Princess Kalymi Songkla of Siam to the Park School, Brookline, including toys, brassware, basketry and musical instruments. New collection of Javanese objects, including painted wooden dolls, nobles and dancing girl, and tea set made of cloves. Throughout the summer.

**Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street**—Colonial portraits and old ship paintings.

**Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street**—General summer exhibition.

**Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street**—Summer exhibit of paintings, miniatures, sculpture and etchings.

**Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street**—Summer exhibition.

**Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 667 Boylston Street**—Contemporary etchings and old master prints.

**Scherver Studios, 665 Boylston Street**—Etchings and engravings about ships and the sea.

**For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor**

## On the Esplanade

1. Triumphal March, "Aida" ..... Verdi
2. Overture, "Sakuntala" ..... Goldmark
3. Prelude to "The Deluge" ..... Saint-Saens
   (Solo Violin, M. Gaston Elcus)
4. Dance of the Nuns, "La Gioconda" ..... Ponchielli

   Interval
5. Fantasia, "Madam Butterfly" ..... Puccini
6. Waltz, "Wine, Woman and Song" ..... Strauss
7. "Song Without Words" ..... Tchaikovsky
8. "Procession of the Sardar" ..... Ippolito-Ivanov

## Hall Fails to Beat Record of Hawkes

FLOYD BENNETT AIRPORT, N. Y., July 21 (AP)—Mr. James Goodwin Hall, flying broker, failed by seven minutes of elapsed time yesterday to beat the Havana-New York record of Capt. Frank M. Hawks.

The former army pilot landed his plane here at 3:55 p. m. (E. S. T.) at the end of a one-stop flight in which he left Havana at 7:04 a. m. (E. S. T.)

Mr. Hall made the flight in 8 hours, 51 minutes, of elapsed time, including a stop of 56½ minutes at Miami to refuel. Captain Hawks' time including two stops was 8 hours 44 minutes.

The former army pilot covered the distance in 7 hours 54 minutes 30 seconds of flying time, however, thus cutting eight minutes, 30 seconds off Captain Hawks' actual flying time.

## GATTY AND POST GREETED IN BOSTON

Mr. Harold Gatty and Mr. Wiley Post, who are making a national air tour following their record-breaking world flight, visited Boston today. Mr. William P. Long, Boston Park Commissioner, was at the Boston airport this morning to welcome the fliers as the Winnie Mae came to earth.

An automobile parade to the City Hall by way of Chelsea followed. After being officially welcomed by Mayor James M. Curley, the fliers went to the State House to be received by Gov. Joseph B. Ely. The fliers were the guests of the Crosscup-Pishon Post, American Legion, at a luncheon in the Hotel Bradford. A sight-seeing tour was planned for the aviators later in the day. They will depart for Springfield tomorrow morning.

## CONSERVATORY OPENS SUMMER SESSIONS

Increased attendance at the summer sessions of the New England Conservatory of Music is shown by a larger registration up to last Saturday than for the whole summer of 1930, it was announced today.

Additions to the faculty include Mr. Frederick Shepherd Converse as new dean of the faculty, Mr. Louis Kloepfel, instructor in trumpet and brass ensemble, and Mr. Heinrich Gebhard, a new member of the pianoforte faculty. In addition several courses have been regrouped at the conservatory with a view to granting a diploma in church music.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

**Boston and Vicinity:** Partly cloudy, possibly with occasional showers tonight and Wednesday; somewhat cooler Wednesday night; gentle to moderate southwest and west winds.

**Maine:** Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; probably occasional showers; cooler Wednesday.

**New Hampshire and Vermont:** Mostly cloudy and somewhat cooler tonight and Wednesday, with probably occasional showers.

**Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Mostly cloudy, with probably occasional showers tonight and Wednesday; somewhat cooler Wednesday night.

**Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook:** Moderate south winds, shifting to southwest and west; mostly overcast weather tonight, with occasional showers tonight and Wednesday.

**Official Temperatures**

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

| | 8 a.m. July21 | Max. July20 | | 8 a.m. July21 | Max. July20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic City | 78 | 82 | Nantucket | 70 | 88 |
| Bismarck, N.D. | 62 | 88 | New Orleans | 80 | 92 |
| Boston | 76 | 84 | New York | 76 | 80 |
| Buffalo | 72 | 78 | Norfolk, Va. | 80 | 92 |
| Calgary | 54 | .. | North Platte | 66 | 88 |
| Charleston | 78 | 90 | Philadelphia | 80 | 86 |
| Chicago | 72 | 84 | Phoenix, Ariz. | 94 | 106 |
| Cincinnati | 72 | 86 | Pittsburgh | 72 | 86 |
| Denver | 64 | 88 | Portland, Me. | 76 | 78 |
| Eastport, Me. | 60 | 64 | Raleigh | 80 | 90 |
| Hatteras | 80 | 86 | St. Louis | 72 | 82 |
| Helena, Mont. | 62 | 96 | St. Paul | 66 | 90 |
| Huron, S. D. | 66 | 94 | Salt Lake City | 74 | 96 |
| Jacksonville | 78 | 92 | San Francisco | 54 | 66 |
| Kansas City | 70 | 82 | Santa Fe, N.M. | 58 | 82 |
| Key West | 84 | 88 | Seattle | 58 | 74 |
| Los Angeles | 70 | 86 | Tampa | 94 | 92 |
| Memphis | 78 | 90 | Washington | 80 | 90 |
| Miami, Fla. | 86 | 88 | Wichita, Kan. | 68 | 88 |
| Montreal | 74 | 86 | Williston, N.D. | 64 | 88 |

**High Tides at Boston**

Tuesday 5:01 p. m., Wednesday 5:27 a. m.
Height of tides 9.9 feet, 9.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 3:46 p. m.

## BROCKTON DECLARES MORATORIUM ON TAXES

BROCKTON, Mass., July 21 (AP)—The Brockton Board of Aldermen last night passed a resolve calling on the tax collector to call a moratorium on 1930 real estate taxes. The resolve was passed in an endeavor to postpone a tax sale of real estate scheduled for Aug. 5 to Sept. 30 and thus give owners further opportunity to meet their bills.

The resolve did not call for a moratorium on interest rates. Tax officials said Henry P. Long, state tax commissioner, would be consulted in the matter.

## *Radio Tonight*

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

**WBZ, Boston (333m-909m)**

5:00 p. m.—Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
5:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
6:45 Edisonians; Will Dodge, director.
6:15 Jack Beauvais, songs.
6:30 Announcement; news.
6:45 NBC, The Robbins Boys.
7:00 The Old Painter.
7:05 Del Castillo, organist.
7:30 Frank Machado and George Rogers, songs.
7:30 NBC, Sooneyland Sketch: "Cinnamon Rose."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; Jack Shilkret's Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, National Dairy Virtuosos; Concert orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor and cellist; string quartet.
9:00 NBC, Nash Parade of Progress; Historical sketch; orchestra, Max Bendix, director.
9:30 NBC, Fuller Man; Earle Spicer, baritone, Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts; announcements; news.
11:15 Don Humbert, guitar and songs.

**WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (333m-909m)**

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Pacific Vagabonds.
5:15 Scouts: Safety Crusaders.
5:30 Voice of the Organ.
5:45 Agricultural markets.
5:55 "National Affairs," David Lawrence.
6:00 Time; weather; Roadman; sports review; temperature.
6:15 Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.
6:30 NBC, Savannah Lisners Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; NBC, Amos 'n' Andy.
7:15 Popular vocal program.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Ginger Boys male trio.
8:00 Armstrong Quakers; Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Kepple, contralto; male quartet; concert orchestra, Don Voorhees, conductor.
8:30 NBC, Ponce Sisters, vocal duo.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet, Edward East and Ralphe Dumke.
9:00 NBC, Household Program: Izapal Zahr, soprano; chorus; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "Death Valley Days," sketch, "The Sheriff of Greenwater."
10:00 NBC, Popular orchestra and soloists.
10:30 NBC, Clara Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Southernaires Quartet.
11:00 Time; weather; sport review.
11:15 Louie's Hungry Five; skit.
11:35 Radio Billboard talk.
11:30 NBC, "Dream Pictures"; Archer Gibson, organist.

**WNAC, Boston (1230kc-243m)**

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:30 Dream Girl and Melodists.
5:45 "The Outdoor Club."
6:00 "The Voice of Melody."
6:30 Recorded talk.
6:45 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:00 Baseball scores.
7:05 Wright Band.
7:10 Golf résumé.
7:15 "The Auction Block"; songs.
7:30 Nocco String Ensemble; Lee Bryan.
7:45 CBS, Marion Dewnby, tenor; Jacques Renard Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 Pine Tree Melodeers.
8:30 CBS, Bon Bons, Negro female quartet.
8:45 CBS, Gloom Chasers; comedy act.
9:00 CBS, Minute Dramas; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Ruth Etting, Polly Walters, soprano; Clyde Dangler, tenor; mixed octet; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
10:15 CBS, Inaugural Television Broadcast of Station WIXAR; address, soloists.
11:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:15 Organ recital, Eva Langley.
11:30 Shore Gardens Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Romanelli's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

**WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)**

5:00 p. m.—Rockland (Maine) Musical Program.
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 Elmer Middleton, baritone.
6:00 Evening Musicale.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 "Cathedral Echoes."
7:00 Variety Program: Val and Joanne.
7:15 "Etchings in Music."
7:30 Jackson Community Program.
7:45 "Songs We Love to Hear"; soloist, violin, organ.
8:15 "Twilight Tunes."
9:15 Time announcement.

**WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)**

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Frank Ross, songs.
5:15 CBS, "Adventures in Words."
5:30 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor.
5:45 CBS, Sweetheart Hour, with Ben Alley, tenor.
6:00 CBS, National Security League.
6:15 "Confessions of a Bachelor."
6:30 Time; baseball; news.
6:45 CBS, Winegar's Barn Orchestra.
7:00 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
7:15 Voice and piano.
7:30 Crosby Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 CBS, Irene Beasley, contralto; Roundtowners Quartet.
8:30 Yankee Network Players.
9:00 Mickie Alpart and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:45 "Melody Mirror."
11:00 CBS, Fletcher Henderson's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Asbury Park Orchestra.

### *Tomorrow's Features*

**WEEI**

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Quaker Early Birds.
8:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

**WBZA**

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

**WNAC**

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—Doubleheader, Red Sox-Chicago, Fred Hoey, reporter.

**WAAB**

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:45 p. m.—CBS programs.

## Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. S. T.)

## American Aviation Urged to Speed Up

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—Lieut. Alford J. Williams, former navy speed flier, arrived on the Leviathan yesterday and expressed the opinion that, although civilian fliers have found it impossible to make successful nonstop westward crossings of the North Atlantic, European military planes could make the flight and bombard the United States seacoast.

Lieutenant Williams said that this country was far behind Europe in development of fast planes.

"I don't know what is to be done about speeding up our air service," he said. "We are content to rock along with 600 horsepower, when there is every indication that there will not be an entry in the Schneider Cup races in September with less than 2000 horsepower."

Lieutenant Williams went to Europe to invite foreign fliers to participate in the national air races at Cleveland in August and September. Among those who accepted are Flight Commander R. L. R. Atcherley of Great Britain, Maj. Mario De Bernardi of Italy, who won the Schneider race in 1926; Ernest Udet, Germany's war-time ace of aces, and Capt. C. Orlinski, one of Poland's leading fliers.

## ALBERTA WOMEN SHOW FINE SPIRIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man. — Rather than accept public relief, unemployed women teachers and stenographers in Alberta are entering domestic service, said Mrs. Nellie McClung, well-known writer, in addressing the women's Press Club here. She compared the spirit of these women with that of many men who were giving up the battle for work and accepting relief extended by the municipalities. Even girls who had some savings were taking up work in private homes of restaurants, rather than draw on their reserves.

During the past winter many of the girls had been taken into private homes in return for which they performed light services. Women's societies undertook to protect them from exploitation by agreeing to do their utmost to prevent the cutting of the domestic wage scale.

## CANDY MAKERS HEAR DISTRIBUTION TALK

Candy manufacturers of New England are today learning how they can best utilize individually the findings of the recent government study of "Distribution Cost Problems of Manufacturing Confectioners." Mr. Stanley L. Kedzierski of the United States Department of Commerce, who attended a group conference of the New England Manufacturing Confectioners at the offices of that organization in Boston yesterday, is giving individual interviews today and tomorrow to several manufacturers.

At the conference distribution costs were discussed at length and Mr. Kedzierski outlined and analyzed the results obtained from the recent study by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Representatives of a number of New England concerns attended this meeting, which was under the direction of Mr. Olin Jacobs, manager of the New England Manufacturing Confectioners.

## Louisiana Farms Raise More Food For Use at Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La. — Louisiana's farmers will raise more food for themselves and more feed for their livestock this year than ever before, state and federal agriculture officials have found. They believe there will be a decided curtailment of production acreage in Louisiana in 1931, but that the crop production probably will exceed that of 1930.

The acreage curtailment is traceable directly to the Federal Farm Board's campaign to reduce acreage in most crops, a plan sponsored also by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Harry D. Wilson, State Commissioner of Agriculture, is anticipating decreased acreage in rice and cotton, the State's two leading agricultural commodities. In corn, the third most valuable crop in the State, slightly more acreage is expected this year. Sugar cane, the fourth crop in value, also is expected to show a slight increase. The State's strawberry yield is expected to be larger, despite acreage reduction.

## French Senate Sitting as High Court Begins Trial of Officials in Bank Case

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, July 20—The Senate met today as a High Court to conduct the trial of a former minister and high officials accused of implication in the Oustric banking affair, which attracted much attention and caused the downfall of the second Tardieu Cabinet last December.

Only rarely does the Senate sit in this capacity in France. The most notable instance in recent years was when it sat to try Caillaux and Malvy in 1918. Caillaux is now Senator and can, therefore, sit as member of the tribunal which tried him 13 years ago. Malvy is now a prominent member of the Chamber of Deputies.

The principal defendant in today's case is Raoul Peret, former Minister of Justice in the Tardieu Cabinet. Preliminary hearings of a purely formal character were held by the Senate on April 2 and May 19. A parliamentary commission of inquiry has been hearing the evidence in this case and other alleged cases of traffic in official influence since last November, but its activities have attracted little attention in recent months. A special committee of the Senate has been making a supplementary inquiry since the middle of May. Hearing of the case probably will continue throughout this week.

Since the establishment of the Third Republic more than half a century ago, the functions of the High Court have been performed by the Senate convened expressly for that purpose. But this was not always the case. Ever since the French Revolution, there has been some such jury invested with supreme judicial power, qualified to weigh with circumspection the complexities of certain governmental acts.

The first High Court of Justice that ever met in France was the National Convention, which, in the midst of the Revolution, passed the execution sentence of King Louis XVI. The proceedings of this tribunal failed to please Napoleon Bonaparte, who was made First Consul of the Republic later on. He found them too complicated and slow in their action. He formed instead some military committees invested with the special duty of judging and condemning the royalist exiles who returned to France with the intention of fighting the Republic.

Napoleon maintained these committees on his ascension to the Imperial throne and they remained throughout his career, severely punishing all attempts to harm the Empire. After his downfall, the Emperor himself did not escape the sentence of one of these courts, which deprived him of his rights, invoking some of his "abuses of power."

When the Bourbon dynasty regained the throne, the military committees were replaced by the Chamber of Peers of France. Marshal Ney, hero of Napoleon's Russian campaign, who had accepted from Louis VXIII the mission to arrest Napoleon on his return from Elba and who, overcome by the sight of his Emperor, abandoned the Bourbon cause, was the first to appear before the Chamber of Peers. He was found guilty of high treason and executed in Paris on December 17, 1815.

This institution was suppressed by the revolution of 1848 and a High Court composed of judges replaced it. This court sat in Bourges and condemned numerous persons who attempted to compromise the existence of the young Republic. Like his forefather, Napoleon III appointed military committees. These judged in secret and many deputies were condemned to deportation to Algeria. The military committees, however, had no right to judge the dignitaries of the Empire. The latter had to appear before a high jury. This tribunal gathered in Tours in 1870, where it judged acquitted Prince Pierre Bonsparte, who had killed a journalist in a duel. The last High Court of the Second Empire met in Blois in 1871 to judge a few republican conspirators. Due to the revolution, their sentences were never carried out.

## JAPANESE APPROVE VISIT OF LINDBERGH

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—Formal permission for Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh to fly over Japan was received today by the State Department.

The State Department immediately informed the flier of the Japanese Government's action. The Lindberghs plan to make a vacation flight to Japan this fall.


See our other advertisement in this issue.

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# INDIAN PRINCES SEEK STATUS IN FEDERATION PLAN

## About 400 Native Rulers View With Concern the Proposed Changes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SIMLA, India—"What will be our positions under the federal constitution envisaged for India?" This is the question which approximately 400 Indian princes are asking at the present time, in view of the governmental changes which are coming to this country.

Forming the majority of the 562 native rulers who are in India, these princes view with some concern the changes which are about to be developed under the scheme which proposes to dovetail their dependencies with the more composite unit which is British India.

Formal opposition to the proposed federation already has been voiced by the ruler of Patiala, whose Maharajah is receiving the support of about a score of minor monarchs, who believe their sovereignty will be supplanted with federation.

**The Patiala Group**

At the same time, the Patiala group represents a quite unimportant section of the native states, the majority of the Maharajah's supporters being near neighbors of his in northern India. Moreover, his adherents are among the minor rulers of the country, whose states in some instances consist of only a few acres held on a feudatory basis.

So varied were the conditions under which the Indian states came into existence and into political relationship with the Government of India that it is virtually impossible to summarize the diversities which bind the states with the existing constitutional structure.

These possessions incorporate the widest forms of country and jurisdiction. The states range in size from petty estates like Rawa, with an area of 19 square miles, to a state like Hyderabad, which is as large as Italy and has a population of 14,000,000.

But each and all of these states have a form of independence, although the freedom is hedged about with numerous restrictions imposed by the Government of India. Under the scheme of federation this limited independence is to be retained, although competent political observers see federation as the beginning of the end of India's native states.

Many of the more important state rulers recognize that their retention of sovereignty is liable to be undermined by the federal scheme, and are alive to the fact that under the political evolution which is now changing India, the states will require to be conducted primarily in the interests of their subjects, who constitute 80,000,000 persons out of India's total of 352,000,000.

**Significant Fact**

It is a significant fact that it has only been in British India that political discontent has manifested itself, the general belief being that native princes would not tolerate discontent on political matters within the borders of their states. Now the apprehension is growing that this political discontent will flow over into the native states, particularly when a new central government at Delhi is composed of elements which are elected on a broad democratic basis.

The democratic changes which are bound gradually to affect the states will naturally take place earlier in the case of the smaller areas, and it is because of this that many of the minor rulers are concerned about the scope and purpose of federation.

To counteract this tendency many of these petty monarchs are demanding personal representation in the new federation, so that they may safeguard their states against the political encroachments which are bound to follow in the wake of federalism. In the existing Chamber of Princes, which is the states' consultative body that works in coöperation with the Government of India, the bulk of the states have no representation, a factor which has no real significance in view of the existing British treaties which protect these states in any event.

Now, however, with Indian democracy looming as the arbiter of the country's political future, these princes are looking to new arrangements to protect their rights. A fairly large number of the smaller states have grasped the rough outline of federation which has already been drafted and are, in the main, in full sympathy with the projected federal structure, provided they have some sort of representation in the federal chambers.

**No Representation**

Under the existing constitutional system 327 states have no representation whatever in any activities undertaken by the Chamber of Princes. Only 109 princes have direct representation in the chamber and 126 have representation in groups. Those princes unrepresented, while quite willing to remain unrepresented under the British are not willing to be unrepresented under a Constitution controlled chiefly by their fellow countrymen.

While the Patiala proposals may open up the entire question of an All-India Federation, there are signs that the majority of the princes prefer such a constitution to one that would establish the states as a separate political entity, existing under the British Crown; this is the proposal which the Maharajah of Patiala has sponsored.

At a meeting of rulers of smaller states held recently at Ahmedabad it was maintained that the time had come to have the rights of the smaller states recognized as a component part of an All-India federation, which these rulers broadly accepted. Among the larger states the general policy of federation has already been accepted and, it is maintained here, will be adhered to.

# COMPANIES WORTH MILLIONS TO FACE DRY LAW CHARGES

(Continued from Page 1)

manufacture of industrial alcohol, sold their products to others knowing that it would be used to make beverage alcohol. The alleged conspirators, it was charged, would purchase a quantity of alcohol made in conformance with an approved Treasury Department formula under permits for the manufacture of such products as insecticides.

The insecticide or other product would then be sold to a jobber, who, in turn, would sell it to another alleged conspirator to be cracked and redistilled. Each of the persons or firms engaged in the trade is alleged to have known what the ultimate use of the product would be. The alleged conspiracy is said to have begun on or about Jan. 1, 1927.

Among the 130 witnesses who testified before the grand jury were Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, prohibition director, and Dr. James M. Doran, one-time director.

Mr. George A. Youngquist, Assistant Attorney-General in charge of prohibition prosecutions, and his assistant, Mr. Norman J. Morrison, were present at the conclusion of the inquiry. It was reported that some of the officials of the Department of Justice were in favor of dealing with these companies by regulation and threats of revoking their permits, but the grand jury did not take the same view and indicted.

It was reported that more than 200 companies and individuals were scrutinized by the grand jury, but that in 53 cases only sufficient ground for indictment was found.

The term of the grand jury was extended four times during its inquiry. The indictments were handed to Judge Morris A. Sopher of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the fourth circuit in the United States District Court here. No date was set for trial, but it is expected the cases will be brought into court in October or November.

# CONFIDENCE IN GERMANY IS U. S. GOAL

(Continued from Page 1)

many's economic life, both in Germany and abroad.

"1. On the political side the United States hopes that, through mutual good will and understanding, the European nations may eliminate all friction so that the world may rely upon the political stability of Europe.

"2. On the economic side, the present emergency is strictly a short-term credit crisis. Fundamental pressure upon German economy during the period of depression has been relieved by the joint action of the creditor powers in suspending all payments upon governmental debts during one year. But Germany has financed her economic activities to a great extent through the medium of short-term foreign credits.

"There is no reason to doubt the soundness of the basis upon which the credits rest, but the general uncertainty which has prevailed for the last few weeks resulted in such a loss of confidence that the German banking and credit structure was subjected to a very severe strain. This strain took two very definite forms, both of which resulted in a drain of banking resources and the depletion of German gold and foreign exchange holdings.

**Flight From the Mark**

"In the first place there was a flight from the mark within Germany. In the second place there was a withdrawal of foreign deposits and a curtailment on the part of foreign banks of outstanding lines of credit.

"3. Fundamentally, there is nothing to justify these movements, and if, through coöperative action, they can be arrested, there is no reason why the present emergency cannot be immediately and definitely surmounted.

"(A) As to the first, namely, the international flight from the mark, this can be and is being successfully combatted by the vigorous action of the German Government and the Reichsbank. Once unreasonable fear has been eliminated, it is certain that the patriotism of the German people can be relied on to prevent the destruction of credit of their own country.

"(B) As to the external credits, we believe that the first approach to this problem is the development of a program that will permit the maintenance for an adequate period of time of the present outstanding lines of credit. In this connection it is our understanding that this volume of credit together with the freed reparations and the natural gain from the allayment of the panic, should be adequate to meet the needs of German economic life for the immediate moment.

"On the other hand it must be apparent that, unless provision is made for the maintenance of these credits, an attempt to provide new ones, whether of a short or long-term character, would be ineffective. In the development of such a program the governments of the countries having principal banking centers, including the United States, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Japan and Switzerland, and other important banking centers, might well undertake to encourage their bankers so to organize as to permit the maintenance for an adequate period of present-day outstanding lines of credit to Germany.

**Banks Responsible**

"The responsibility for working out the details of such a program and the methods of making it effective with due regard to the protection of the banks and the needs of German economy should be left to the banking communities of the respective countries and the central banks could, we believe, be relied on to furnish the necessary leadership, coöperation and direction.

"Such voluntary arrangements should be supplemented, for the time being, by strict control of all foreign exchange transactions by the Reichsbank, so that the integrity of the program can be maintained and the banks that are participating can be assured that there would be no arbitrary withdrawal, either from within or without Germany.

"(C) It is our belief that if such a program could be made promptly effective it would result in an immediate restoration of confidence and that in a comparatively short time the necessity for restrictions of this character would disappear and normal conditions would once more prevail. There is all the more ground for faith in such a result, in view of the fact that the United States debt-suspension program has now become effective and that the events which succeeded the announcement of that clearly demonstrate that relief from payment of intergovernmental debts established in the minds of the business world the basis for renewed confidence.

"4. A committee should be selected by the World Bank or created by some other appropriate method, to secure coöperation on the following questions: In consultation with the banking interests in the different countries, to provide for the renewal of the present volume of outstanding short-term credits from those countries; in making an inquiry into the immediate further credit needs of Germany; and in the development during the course of the next six or eight months of plans for a conversion of some proportion of the short-term credits into long-term credits."

# Miss Anna Burlak Freed as Citizen

Miss Anna Burlak, organizer for the International Textile Workers' Union, was released by the United States immigration authorities in East Boston today, where she had been detained pending investigations regarding her citizenship.

Miss Burlak was arrested recently by police on charges of inciting a riot during the Rhode Island textile strike. She was released on bail and subsequently taken into custody by Federal authorities.

A baptismal certificate from the Greek Church at Northampton, Penna., purporting to show that the girl was born at Slatington, Penna., in May, 1911, was accepted as sufficient evidence to warrant Miss Burlak's release, Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast, United States Immigration Commissioner at Boston, announced today.

A warrant of deportation was received today by Mrs. Tillinghast from the United States Department of Labor authorizing the deportation of Miss Edith Berkman, who was arrested during a textile mill strike in Lawrence last February. She was detained at East Boston several weeks but later was released under heavy bail while the case was pending in Washington.

Harry Hoffman, counsel for the International Labor Defense, was notified to produce Miss Berkman at the station in East Boston, Mr. Hoffman said that he would appeal to the Federal Court in Boston tomorrow for a writ of habeas corpus.

# Argentina to Amend Its Civil Service

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., July 20 (By U. P.)—With the appointment last week of a committee to study the reform of the National Civil Service along British and American lines in so far as stability of employment is concerned, the Government of Provisional President Jose Uriburu has undertaken a task which was frequently sidetracked by previous administrations. Even the Government of Señor Marcelo T. de Alvear (now head of the Radical Party) shelved the question when a reform measure was introduced by the President himself.

The Government's decision to purge all false entries on voting lists—the first step in a campaign to break the power of petty political bosses throughout the country—is also recognized as a much needed measure, although it is meeting with fierce opposition from a large class.

# Dog With Duck's Feet and Canary's Voice Needs to Watch Out—They're After Him

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—Off to hunt "the web-footed dog that sings like a bird," and other beasts as strange as sideshow freaks, Dr. William Mann, director of the national zoo, is on his way to South American jungles.

Dr. Mann will spend the next two months under a British Guiana tropical sun collecting little-known birds, beasts and reptiles for the national capital's menagerie.

The web-footed dog is a jungle animal with a queer sing-song whine. Its feet are a survival from some prehistoric ancestor that lived in the water.

The Surinam toad, whose children hop out into the world from the skin of their mother's back, also will be sought by Dr. Mann. Eggs are laid by the mother toad in the usual way, but the male then presses them into cavities in the mother's leathery skin. There the eggs hatch, the young toads go through the tadpole stage still nestled in their mother's hide, and hop out as full-fledged young toads.

The Surinam toads developed this way of hatching their young, says Dr. Mann, because water sometimes is too scarce in the jungle to bring young toads through the tadpole stage in quiet pools as young bullfrogs are brought up in America.

A giant anteater, or "ant bear," that tucks itself carefully into bed each night under its own blanket is another specimen the expedition hopes to bring back. The "blanket" is the long hairy fringe that is attached to the animal's tail.

The great hairy eagle, which has the most powerful claws of any known bird, also will be sought. It stands only about three feet high, but is strong enough to carry away jungle animals as big as a large dog.

# Foundations of Library Rebuilt While Its Use Goes on Unhindered

## Sinking Water Levels Under Boston's Back Bay Section Result in Decaying Piles and Weakening of the Entire Building

Unknown to many who wondered what was going on behind a construction fence as they passed daily through the doors of the Boston Public Library, the entire foundation structure, seriously weakened by a drop in the underground water level, has been rebuilt in work extending through the last two years and now nearing completion.

Deep down in the library basement there lies in a corner a pile of wood appearing much like a cord of ordinary firewood. The wood is old and can be broken easily in one's hand. The round chunks look most unimportant, yet it was upon the tops of these sawed-off pieces of piling that the mammoth stone and marble library rested for 25 years. The story of how they came to lie neglected in a dark basement is the story of sinking water levels under Boston's Back Bay section.

The Public Library, since its completion in 1895, has been resting on wooden piles driven into the soggy "made land" of Back Bay, along with many another large building. Throughout this time, up until a few years ago, the little understood underground water which seeps through this region, flowing, engineers say, from the Charles River, remained at a level above the tops of the piles supporting the library. In the last few years this level fell below these tops, with strange consequences.

**Rotted and Shrank**

The wood of the piles, which was preserved by being covered with water, rotted and shrank when the level was lowered, weakening the piling and threatening to let down the library. Cracks appeared in the walls, and an investigation was begun, the crumbling piles discovered, and repairs started at once.

Deep down the engineers dug beneath the foundations, cut off the buckling piles below the decreased water level and replaced the cut-off portions with iron and concrete pillars. Young engineers from Massachusetts Institute of Technology and other schools came to watch the undertaking, and entomologists and learned professors came to examine the piles for traces of the insect borers which infest Boston harbor.

Yet the work went on practically without the knowledge of the busy people passing daily in and out of the building. Even the tercentenary came and went, with its crowds of sightseers, visiting the famed library to view the Sir Galahad paintings and other works of art, yet few knew of the busy gnomes toiling down in the damp earth under the foundations. A few piles of excavated dirt and a board fence at one corner of the library alone bore witness to the work going on.

**Time of Start Unknown**

No one knows, it is said, how the water level became lower. One theory, according to engineers, is that the Boylston Street Subway, cut through in 1914 between the Charles River and the library, has since then barred the seepage from the Charles of some of the underground water, thus lowering its general height. In the same basement of the library there may now be seen, scattered in several locations, pipes rising from the cement floor with indicators attached. These are the sentinels, constantly reporting the water level below the building. Through these the engineers keep tabs on the movements of this mysterious underground water, watching that no further damage may occur through its eccentricities.

The high board fence and puffing gasoline engines now at work at the library mark the last of the fight against water and dampness. Here the great stone steps of the library are being removed that the damp vaults beneath them may be made moisture-proof and fit for storing books, while at the same time the moisture-weakened tile and mortar arches supporting the steps, erected in a day when concrete was little used, are being replaced by concrete pillars and beams. Thus will the library emerge from this period of construction safe upon firm foundations, inside and out.

Care has been taken that the steps may be replaced as before and the torn-up brick sidewalk rebuilt exactly, for this library is a reproduction of the Bibliothèque de St. Geneviève in Paris, and Boston people, tenderly regarding this structure which they have erected, desire that the likeness be preserved intact.

# EQUALITY FOR WOMEN SOUGHT IN URUGUAY

MONTEVIDEO, Uru., July 20 (By U. P.)—Equality of men and women is provided in constitutional reforms which will form the electoral platform of the Nationalist Party, headed by Dr. Luis Alberto Herrera, in the November congressional elections.

The reforms include 33 articles which would be either written into the constitution or substituted for certain sections and which would change the composition of Congress, reduce the size of the army, reduce pensions and recognize the right of workers to strike. The proposed changes were made public Saturday.

# MEXICO ASKS CALLES TO PROP UP THE PESO

MEXICO CITY, July 20 (AP)—Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, Mexico's "strong man" who has twice been called from retirement to help handle emergencies, will be asked by the Government to cope with the financial crisis, according to reports published today.

He is said to be slated for the post of "financial tsar," with the duty of checking the fall of the silver peso. The newspapers declare he has been offered the presidency of the Bank of Mexico.

# U. S. RESERVES RIGHTS IN ANTI-DRUG TREATY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, July 20—Signature by the American delegation, of the anti-drug treaty recently formulated by an international conference at Geneva, was announced by the State Department today. It was also stated that American approval was given on certain conditions.

These reservations provide that the United States withholds the right to impose on its territory stricter measures than those in the new convention, and that in signing the treaty it in no way recognizes any regime it has not extended official recognition to. This last provision was asserted because Soviet Russia is a party to the pact.

HUNGARIAN GOODS MARKET CLOSED

BUDAPEST, July 21 (AP)—The Bourse authorities today closed the general goods futures market until further notice.


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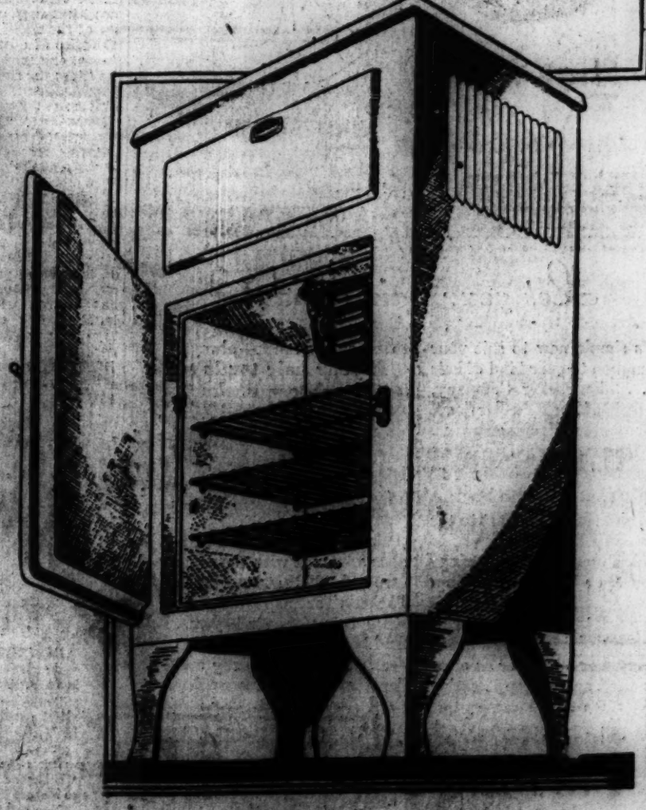

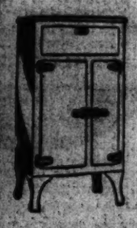

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# WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

## Salvager of Sunken Ships

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WOMEN are encroaching, day by day, on work which has always been deemed the prerogative of men. The work is not usually undertaken by women for the sake of emulating men but is generally the result of the necessity to earn a living. An opportunity has been sensed and grasped, and often under the greatest difficulties a successful career has been established in a hitherto untried field.

Mrs. Margaret Campbell Goodman is, so far as can be ascertained, the only deep-sea woman diver and salvager of sunken ships. One would imagine that a woman who is outstanding in such an unusual business would be somewhat of an Amazon. Mrs. Goodman is only four feet five inches tall and weighs about 110 pounds. She is a writer, a playwright and a poet, also a very practical little woman.

The causes which led to her choice of this unique occupation were necessity and opportunity. Mrs. Goodman was a newspaper reporter and was given an assignment by the publication she represented, to interview an inventor. His plan was to make a suit of armor for deep-sea diving, but he had not available the money to carry out his ideas.

The inventor said he could make for $500 the suit of armor, and that it would go down to a depth of 500 feet, enabling divers to recover untold wealth. It would withstand, he claimed, the immense pressure of the water, which hitherto had been a great handicap in deep-sea diving.

Mrs. Goodman saw the values of the invention if it could be produced, and went about to organize a corporation to finance salvage undertakings on the Great Lakes. She drew $20 from the savings bank—all she could raise for her contribution to the venture. Eventually, however, she had on her board of directors marine investors, bankers and other important business executives.

**Salvaging the Pewabic**

The war intervened, and great difficulty was experienced in securing the metals and materials necessary to make the diving suit of armor, which at that time cost $7000 instead of the original sum estimated of $500. Everyone's attention was on the war, and it was very difficult to get ahead with the salvaging project.

At last all was ready and Mrs. Goodman demonstrated the efficiency of the armor by equipping a diver who descended in it to a depth of 361 feet in Grand Traverse Bay, Michigan.

Her first venture was the recovery of the valuable cargo which was known to be on the Pewabic—a ship which had sunk in a collision with the Meteor on Lake Huron in 1865. Five men had gallantly failed in trying to salvage the treasure of the ship, but the plucky woman decided herself to descend in the suit. It was before the days when airplanes were used in the locating of wrecks, so she chartered a tug and commenced operations. After the lake had been dragged for five weeks, the wreck was found at a depth of 180 feet. The outcome of Mrs. Goodman's diving exploit was the salvage of most of a copper cargo valued at $300,000.

Many interesting things of by-gone days were found in the old chests and trunks filled with clothing. Shoes—all with square toes as was the style at that period—jewelry, spoons, knives, daguerreotypes, two of which are in perfect preservation, and many other family relics were carefully unpacked. A silk coat was found to be almost as good as new after it had been submerged for 52 years; but cotton and other materials fell to pieces when touched. Much of the reported wealth in the purser's safe was found to have been scrip and paper money, which was totally destroyed by sea water.

**Flying Supplants Dragging**

Mrs. Goodman's next venture will be the salvaging of the valuable cargo of black walnut and white oak on the wrecked New Brunswick, which went down in Lake Erie in 1859. She tried to locate from an airplane over Lake Erie the wrecks of the Atlantic and the Lady Elgin, but weather was too bad at the time. She will try again, and is studying for a flying license, so that she may locate wrecks herself without employing dragging methods.

The intrepid woman diver predicts that there will be sight-seeing tours on the sea floor in the near future. Her book entitled, "At the Bottom of the Sea," is shortly to be published, and its readers will know what to expect if they venture to explore the bottom of the ocean.

As a child, Mrs. Goodman was perfectly at home in the water and she is an excellent swimmer, but the latter accomplishment is of no use when she is wearing a suit of armor weighing 25 pounds, a 16-pound shoe on each foot, a helmet and breastplate weighing 38 pounds, and a 60-pound lead belt—the entire weight of 153 pounds being much greater than that of the diver herself.

There is a wonderful thrill and romance in deep-sea diving. The thought of treasure-trove has lured many men on this path of adventure. It was a long time before Mrs. Goodman could overcome the prejudice of salvage men against a woman being in the business, but she finally convinced them that a woman can be as good a diver as a man.

**Versatile Interests**

Mrs. Goodman is a member of the League of American Penwomen, the Play Writer's Club and an honorary member of the Greenwich Historical Society. She is a daughter of the late Sir John Campbell of Edinburgh, and a descendant of the late Lady Burdett. She is to appear in the next English Directory of biographical sketches of the most important women in the United States, which is being compiled by European hostesses, so the fame of her unique undertaking has spread to other parts of the world.

Mrs. Goodman was the guest of Sir Hubert Wilkins on the last test dive which the submarine Nautilus made before leaving on its projected voyage to the North Pole.

## Women in Diplomacy

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Among the many interesting facts brought out in the recent survey made by the National League of Women Voters are those relating to the progress made by American women in diplomatic service. These appointments started soon after the suffrage amendment became effective in 1920, as it was in 1922 that Miss Lucile Atcherson of Columbus, O., became the first American woman diplomat. She served two years in Berne, Switz., and six months in Panama and then relinquished these political honors for matrimony.

The second woman to enter diplomatic service was Miss Field, who was appointed Vice-Consul at Amsterdam, Holland. Then followed Miss Willis, Vice-Consul at Valparaiso, Chile; Miss Stogsdall, Vice-Consul at Beirut, Syria; Miss Warner, Vice-Consul at Geneva, Switz., and Miss Harvey, Vice-Consul at Ottawa, Can.

Mrs. Edith Poulson in Her Shop of Tiny Toys, Where May Be Purchased Houses of Various Architectural Styles, Furnished With Period Pieces Hand-Made to Scale.

## Dolls and Homes for Dolls

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Coral Gables, Fla.

SOME years ago, when her only daughter was a small girl, Mrs. Edith Poulson of Miami, Fla., played with dolls in companionship with her wee girl. Together they "raised a family" of dolls. There were "Mr. and Mrs. Brown" at first, and gradually a large family of children was added to the home.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown couldn't live "just anywhere." They had to have a proper home. And so a doll house was built by Mr. Poulson who designed it to a one-inch scale. Then came the job of furnishing it. What fun Mrs. Poulson and little Edith had designing and making the furniture! Every piece was constructed to scale and suited the new home. Bedrooms, bathroom, living room, library, kitchen, all were furnished, and every piece was homemade. Mr. Poulson did most of the carpentry work, but all the painting, decorating and upholstering was done by his wife. From wax and plasticine, food was molded and placed in the ice box and on the shelves of the pantry. Wee dishes were added; lamps cunningly constructed; tiny books had hand-printed pages and leather bindings. Even magazines were edited and supplied for the doll house.

**The Business Starts**

But after a while little Edith became big Edith, and put away childish things. The Brown family and their lovely home [illegible]. Still, there were times [illegible] and her mother enjoyed [illegible] visiting the Browns; somehow they could not quite grow away from them. And so one day Mrs. Paulson decided to make doll houses and doll furniture for other children. She knew how hard it was to find suitable articles in the ordinary toy shop; they were either too large or too small, and to get an entire equipment of one size was impossible. And the little "occasional" pieces were not to be had.

A little shop was secured in an arcade in the down-town section of Miami. A doll house or two was displayed and shelves upon shelves of miniature furniture and fixtures, all homemade and to a scale of one inch, were attractively set out. In addition to the completed doll houses many single rooms were offered. These, too, were made to scale, and it was possible to purchase a room at a time and gradually assemble a complete home. A wee cradle or crib or high chair for the tiny baby doll could be bought, or furniture for any room. What found immediate favor with the public and has continued to be popular ever since was the period furniture. This was true as to detail, and with every piece was furnished a typed account of the history of that style of design.

Of course, dolls were offered for sale in the Tiny Toy Shop. While a very few of these were large and ready dressed, the majority of the stock was of a size that could set up housekeeping in one of the houses. Many of the dolls were provided with complete wardrobes. Boxes of semi-made doll clothes could be purchased. A box contained several dresses, pajamas, coat, etc. They were cut for a 12-inch doll, and all the little mother had to do was to sew up the seams. These boxes are very popular, particularly at Christmas time when a mother wants to dress a doll and does not know how to go about cutting the garments.

So popular has the Tiny Toy Shop become that at times it has been necessary to employ as many as eight additional people to assist in making the furniture. But Mrs. Poulson continues to attend personally to all the decorating.

**Houses of Special Types**

In addition to the regular stock doll houses she has had occasion to make many special buildings to order. For a well-known actress came an order for a duplicate of her California home, built to scale, for her eight-year-old daughter. Other homes have been duplicated in order that some little girl may keep house with her dolls in a home of some particular type.

This special work is done in the evenings after the shop is closed for the day, and both Mr. and Mrs. Poulson are keenly interested in every detail and take great enjoyment in producing this doll furniture. In addition Mr. Poulson builds toy boats, and here again they are accurate and true to the minutest detail.

A visit to the Tiny Toy Shop, now located in a shop with a 56-foot frontage, is a delight. The interior of the store has been transformed into a public square in a European city. On one wall has been painted a reproduction of a Rumanian village; on the opposite side is a scene from old England, with its Antique Shop.

It isn't every woman who has the imagination to turn such an accomplishment as the ability to devise satisfactory toys for her own child into a vocation, but Mrs. Poulson has demonstrated that what is good for one child is also good for many and has aroused a demand for her wares that is fast developing into a substantial business.

## Woman's Traffic Club of Chicago

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

THE Woman's Traffic Club of Chicago was organized several months ago for the purpose of "broadcasting the truth about Chicago" with the hope that this might help to counteract the unpleasant reputation that this city unfortunately has in some quarters.

This unique club is limited to 100 members. The membership is kept small intentionally in order better to maintain singleness of purpose among its members and to give them a chance to become acquainted with one another for the exchange of helpful ideas. Those eligible are women employed in the traffic departments of railroads, steamship lines and air lines; those in the traffic departments of industrial and commercial houses as managers and secretaries; and the heads of travel bureaus. Only one woman from any department is eligible, but it is desired that every company be represented by at least one member. Entrance to the club is by invitation only.

**The Facts About Chicago**

Two meetings are held each month at the Blackstone Hotel. One is a social meeting with dinner and a speaker, usually someone of importance who is well qualified to talk to them about various phases of the city. The other meeting is for the transaction of business.

The Woman's Traffic Club now owns a very fine set of lantern slides which present pictorially the city of Chicago, with its beautiful shore line, extensive park systems, handsome buildings and many points of educational and cultural interest. Members of this club, it is expected, will take this set of slides with them and going all over the country will give illustrated talks. They will make their own itineraries, asking in advance the use of the slides so as to fit into the schedules of other members. For instance, one might ask for the use of the slides the first and second week in August. She will then book her lectures with men's and women's organizations in the territory which she selects. Each member takes care of her own expenses, but as many have the right to passes both at hotels and on the railroads this item is easily taken care of. The lectures are presented to the clubs free of charge. The Woman's Traffic Club is working in close cooperation with the officers responsible for the coming World's Fair and expects to be of great assistance in this connection. Capt. John Gorby, who has charge of the transportation building, has offered his service to assist any of the members who wish it in preparing their lectures. It is expected that a general outline will be furnished to all of the members, the details to be filled in by the individual speakers. The Woman's Traffic Club is an alert, enthusiastic body of women, the attendance at meetings keeping close to 100 per cent.

**President and Minute Men**

In speaking of the club, the president, Mrs. R. Anna Arndt, passenger representative of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, said, "Chicago is a beautiful city, full of varied and attractive interests too little known. We have a great sense of civic loyalty in the work we are doing. We want to go out and broadcast to the world the truth about our city. We hope to correct false impressions that may now be abroad regarding it. It is our desire that the thousands of people who will visit this city in 1933 will come prepared to enjoy and appreciate the best things that it has to offer."

Raynuff-Richter Studios
Mrs. R. Anna Arndt, President of the Woman's Traffic Club of Chicago

Mrs. Arndt went on to explain that the American people have been taught to love and value many of the points of interest in this country of which they may be justly proud, through the accurate and carefully prepared publicity material given out by various railroads. Niagara Falls, the Grand Canyon, Yosemite Park, many of the eastern cities, especially the nation's capital, were given as illustrations of this point. Thus far practically nothing of this same constructive education has ever been done for this great city of the middle West, said Mrs. Arndt. Now the Women's Traffic Club is ready to put its shoulder to the wheel to remedy this. An opportunity to do some such thing has long been a dream of the president, and it is little wonder that she talks about this civic-spirited organization with enthusiasm and ardor. However, she makes it plain that every member of the club is equally interested in the enterprise and stands ready, like a minute man, to do her share in good work.

## Gloves Worn Large

Manufacturers of women's gloves are rejoicing in the current vogue for easy fitting, and even loose hand coverings. In sports gloves, for instance, and those for informal wear of all kinds, many customers buy a size larger than heretofore, in order to achieve the modish "bulky" fit. The advantage of this fad to manufacturers and dealers does not lie chiefly in increased sales, but is built on the fact that it reduces the number of pairs of gloves ordinarily returned in the past owing to split seams—the result of customers insisting upon purchasing smaller sizes than their hands required.

## Women's Organizations

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JUST as a family feels established in the community life of their town when they own a bit of land and a home, so do members of women's clubs wish to have their organization own its home and participate in community betterment projects by beautifying and caring for it in such a manner that it shall become a source of pride to all the townspeople.

Ingenuity and originality have entered into the remodeling of many of the structures which are now serving as clubhouses. In New Mexico a club numbering eight members took upon itself the task of remodeling and furnishing an old railroad box car that it might serve them as a club home. We are told that this was so cleverly and beautifully done that some people in the locality are wondering if the same type of shelter might not be developed into an attractive home for their families. In this one-time box car are dainty curtains, attractive rugs, comfortable seats, and a library of 700 volumes. The one who told us about it said that she doubted if the pride of achievement which members of this club experience could be excelled by the owners of magnificent clubhouses costing thousands of dollars.

* * *

A club in the San Fernando Valley of California owns a clubhouse which was at one time a railroad station. The California Federation News explains that the use of the building as a station had been discontinued. It was abandoned and neglected. After the organized women of the town had expressed their dissatisfaction at having the unsightly place on one of the prominent streets of the town the railway officials showed their public spirit by remodeling the building inside and out and giving the women the use of it as a clubhouse for the small sum of $1 a year. The report of this fine bit of cooperation says, "The garden section of the club has completely renovated the grounds, planting shrubs, plants and a hedge, making the little station a thing of beauty and a joy to all club members."

An abandoned "general store" is being used by a village club for a clubhouse and community center. It is a two-story building, the upper floor having been at one time occupied by the family of the "store keeper." The first floor of the building is serving as a clubroom, with a small room partitioned off for use as a library. One end of the second floor has been fitted with a stage and dressing rooms and the whole floor serves as a little theater where local talent take much pleasure in producing amateur plays. Everyone in the town agrees that this enterprise on the part of the women has been "a great thing for the town."

* * *

Old barns, churches and schoolhouses in different sections of the country are finding themselves surprised and delighted with new coats of paint, dainty window curtains and attractive surroundings. There are many other such buildings eagerly waiting for rejuvenation. An automobile trip of a few days through rural sections revealed four schoolhouses, well-built, standing firm and straight in the midst of weeds which almost obscured the broken window panes and paintless exterior. There were also several small barns evidently abandoned, a railroad station no longer used, and several other buildings, with a good sized plot of ground around them, which no doubt might be purchased for a very small sum and made to serve a good purpose either as club or family homes. A few inquiries resulted in prices ranging from $15 to $300 being mentioned as sums which would purchase these places.

The project of buying and remodeling such abandoned places will result in much more than simply furnishing a satisfactory home for a club or family. It will improve the appearance of a town, raise the standard of community achievement in all the inhabitants, and may prove to be the first step toward a town beautiful.

## A Budget Specialist

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mrs. F. W. Wittich of Minneapolis, Minn., has recently been appointed to an important state position—that of budget commissioner for the State of Minnesota. So far as can be ascertained, this is said to be the first appointment of a woman to such a post, although several women have won distinction in matters of taxation and other details of finance connected with state and federal service.

Mrs. Wittich is, of course, a thorough student of taxation, budgeting and all details of public expenditure. Previous to her present appointment as State Budget Commissioner she was vice-president of the Minnesota Tax Conference, so that her preparation for the post she now holds has been adequate and extremely practical.

The future should be very bright for women who enjoy wrestling with mathematical problems and apportioning expenditures with correct relativity. Budgeting at the present time has almost innumerable phases, and the woman who specializes in this line of work is likely to find a congenial and remunerative niche in the business world as a budget expert.

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# THE HOME FORUM

## Is It Good-by?

THERE have been echoes sounding in the air, rumors that the old order is to be changed; that things that are will soon be no more; a word here, a suggestion there. But people shook their heads. "Impossible to think of London without the Adelphi!" they said.

And then came a column in a Sunday paper, headed by the unqualified announcement: "Adelphi Arches Going. Redevelopment of the Estate." And because, deep down in our hearts, there lurks a grain of sentiment, we have since walked the old streets of that romantic quarter with eyes open for every stone and cobble; observing deeply the ancient iron railings curving back from the footway to make more passage room, the beauty of the doors, with their overlights of semicircular glass, and their iron lamp stands rising in rich pattern on either side, some with torch snuffers, leading one's thoughts back to days of gloomy streets and link-boys running through the darkness. The place is suddenly alive with stories, jostling one another in an effort to be heard.

"An old quarter—a disgraceful quarter," they tell you, consisting for the most part of dilapidated tenements. Anciently the noblemen lay within the City bounds for safety and security, the Bishops and other prelates of the Church, who occupied the mansions outside the City between the Strand and the Thames, being safe only because they were held to be sacred persons whom nobody would hurt! And the Strand, too, listen to what was said of your highly respectable thoroughfare: "For divers years of late certain fishmongers have erected and set up fish-stalls in the middle of the street . . . all of which were broken down by special commission this month of May, 1630."

But, in spite of their talk, there were fine folk abiding in the vicinity of the Adelphi in those early days. Lord Bacon was born in a house at the corner of the Strand and Villiers Street, and the Archbishop of York occupied a mansion next to Durham House, built by the Bishop of Durham in the reign of Edward I, and described as a "noble palace" in Aubrey's letters, who went on to say of it: "I well remember his (Sir Walter Raleigh's) study, which was on a little turret that looked into and over the Thames, and has the prospect which is, perhaps, as pleasant as any in the world."

Mr. Lacy, joint patentee with Garrick in Drury Lane, formed a plan to improve the northern bank of the Thames upon a place similar to that of Adelphi Terrace, and there exists a copper-plate of his design "engraved for private distribution," but it was left to the Adams brothers to carry out their masterful scheme and erect on the wonderful system of arches—designed in order to gain a solid foundation on the slippery river bank—the famous Adelphi. A writer in 1817, referring to the construction, says: "The building of the Adelphi was a project of great magnitude, as, when purchased by Messrs. Adams, it was a heap of ruins; but the stately streets, the extreme depth of the foundations, the massy piers of brickwork, and the spacious subterranean vaults and arcades, which they erected upon it, excited the wonder of the ignorant and the applause of the skilful, whilst the regularity of the whole superstructure, and the elegance and novelty of the decorations, equally delighted all descriptions of people."

Being loyal sons of Scotland, the Adams brothers employed their own countrymen in their building speculations, and several hundred came south to commence the great work of construction, accompanied by half-a-dozen bagpipers, whose duty it was to keep up the national feeling by playing daily while the foundations were being laid. For some reason or other, however, all was not as harmonious as it might have been, and after a while the pipers returned to their native mountains.

So fine were the houses, when completed, that they charmed the eye of David Garrick who chose one in the center of the Terrace in which to live, revelling, no doubt, in the calm view of the flowing river after the noise and excitement of the theater. When Jean Jacques Rousseau was in England, Garrick paid him the compliment of playing two characters on purpose to oblige him. The theater was packed, and Rousseau was highly gratified, but we hear tell that Mrs. Garrick declared "she had never spent a more unpleasant evening in her life, the recluse philosopher being so anxious to display himself, and hanging over the front of the box so much that she was obliged to hold him by the skirt of his coat to prevent him from falling over into the pit." After the performance, Rousseau paid a handsome compliment to Garrick by saying: "I have cried all through your tragedy, and laughed all through your comedy, without being at all able to understand your language." He was then carried off home to supper in the Adelphi, where many of the first literary characters of the day had been invited to meet him.

A building in John Street, at the back of Garrick's house, was taken by the Society of Arts, within the walls of which were housed pictures and other objects, such as "must give natives and foreigners an exalted idea of the taste and genius of the British nation." This building is perched in a curious position on top of the opening of one of the arches, into which, at the foot of a wide flight of steps, plunges suddenly and all unreasonably the remains of Durham Street.

And here comes Samuel Pepys, making his way into the picture one fine June day in 1663, having mistaken the chime of the clock for five instead of seven, and so lying in bed two hours after his wonted time. "I was hardly ever so mistaken in my life before," says he. Having transacted some business he walked, drinking his morning draft of whey, "to York House where the Russian Embassador do lie." But it was not until after the conclusion of the famous "Diary" that he came to live in Buckingham Street, Adelphi, in a house opposite the one occupied by Peter the Great during his stay in England, from the windows of which he could look out upon the river.

Close by in Villiers Street lived John Evelyn during the winter of 1683-84, "having many important causes to dispatch, and for the education of my daughters."

From the upper windows in Adelphi Terrace a curious little strip of land can still be seen, cut off from the Embankment Garden by high wooden palings. It is a neglected and worn piece of grass, where small dogs play, where heaps of lumber are collected together and slowly burnt. An old dilapidated cottage stands at one end of this piece of land, alone and forgotten, a drowsy bit of masonry, dreaming away by itself. Sometimes when I am looking down at it, and half dreaming too, I seem to see a little boy seated there on a bench, eating his lunch out of a paper bag, while a couple of coal-heavers dance before the house. He has made his way there through some underground passage, leading from old Hungerford Stairs, where he works in a blacking warehouse as a sort of shop drudge, thankful to be free, for a short time, from the broken-down place with its rotten floors and staircases, its dirt and decay. Sometimes I see him playing on the coal barges, or strolling about the back streets of the Adelphi, exploring the depths of the dark Arches in company with his two faithful friends, "Poll" Green and Bob Fagin.

When the Arches go; when the old streets are no more; when the "Fox Under the Hill" has been cleared away and the strange old spiral stairs and passages have been replaced by modern buildings, will Dickens disappear too? Will Pepys and Garrick and Evelyn be known no more?

There is a library near the Strand with a special, very favorite corner where you can sit and read for hours together. It is a meeting place where fine old figures step forth from the shelves to talk and laugh with you. Good-by, did you say? But that is impossible while books live on.

D. A. L.


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## *To a Locomotive in Winter*

Thee for my recitative,
Thee in the driving storm even as now, the snow, the winter-day declining,
Thee in thy panoply, thy measur'd dual throbbing and thy beat convulsive,
Thy black cylindric body, golden brass and silvery steel,
Thy ponderous side-bars, parallel and connecting rods, gyrating, shutting at thy sides,
Thy metrical, now swelling pant and roar, now tapering in the distance,
Thy great protruding head-light fix'd in front,
Thy long, pale, floating vapor-pennants, tinged with delicate purple,
The dense and murky clouds outbelching from thy smoke-stack,
Thy knitted frame, thy springs and valves, the tremulous twinkle of thy wheels,
Thy train of cars behind, obedient, merrily following,
Through gale or calm, now swift, now slack, yet steadily careering;
Type of the modern—emblem of motion and power—pulse of the continent,
For once come serve the Muse and merge in verse, even as here I see thee,
With storm and buffeting gusts of wind and falling snow,
By day thy warning ringing bell to sound its notes,
By night thy silent signal lamps to swing.

Fierce-throated beauty!
Roll through my chant will all thy lawless music, thy swinging lamps at night,
Thy madly-whistled laughter, echoing, rumbling like an earthquake, rousing all,
Law of thyself complete, thine own track firmly holding
(No sweetness debonair of tearful harp or glib piano thine),
Thy trills of shrieks by rocks and hills return'd,
Launch'd o'er the prairies wide, across the lakes,
To the free skies unpent and glad and strong.

—WALT WHITMAN, in "Leaves of Grass."

## A Lake in Idaho

A robin awakened me this morning. He evidently intended to rouse me in time to see the sunrise, for it was just after daybreak when I heard him calling. I had put in no request for such an early call. However, I am grateful to him.

I have always loved that interlude of silence that comes between the first break of day and the rising of the sun. It is to me as though the world waits in breathless expectancy.

Outside my window is a little wooden balcony that overlooks the lake.

The air was faintly fragrant with the wild syringa that seems to grow everywhere in these parts, but I was not conscious of any sound. My friend, the robin, must have flown away or else he too was waiting silently.

Almost imperceptibly some tiny wisps of gray cloud, hanging above the hills on the other side of the lake, began to take on a warmer hue. From behind the furthest trees a faint primrose colored light diffused itself over the sky, until nearly all the silvery gray of dawn had turned to pale gold. Here and there a hint of rose color tinged the clouds and touched the very tips of the trees, but only for a moment or two. The sun was up and shining across the lake almost too quickly. It seemed as though he had caught the world before it was ready for him. One moment of absolute stillness and then everything awakening at once.

A little fluttering breeze fanned the surface of the water and set a thousand tiny waves rippling and splashing over the stones along the beach. The swallows that live in the eaves above my balcony flew out over my head. Such a twittering excitement as they were in. They wheeled round and round, dipping and darting here and there, making more noise than appeared altogether seemly on a Sabbath morning.

There was a wedding here yesterday at one of the cottages along the shore. All the syringa bushes in full bloom, like clouds of orange blossom, and every kind of singing bird to play chorister. Just before dark a small power boat pushed out into the lake and slid across the silver water headed toward the further shore. Surely an ideal way for two young people to embark on a new experience.

The children have improvised a power boat of their own. It is a plank long enough for both to lie on at once. They paddle with their hands and one small boy, kicking vigorously, makes a big splash behind and imagines himself an Evinrude.

They had an exciting story to tell me this morning of how they had come upon a school of fish and a little later had discovered a "huge" turtle basking on a boat house landing.

"We thought we would like to have him as a pet," they informed me; and then added that, as they ran toward him, he put his head on one side with a knowing look and straightway flopped into the water. Wily old turtle.

G. C.

## The Anchor-Smith

The blacksmith, or anchor-smith, was an important person in the New Netherland village. He was usually an artist, more or less ambitious, for he made floriated patterns of hinges or braces that might branch out over most of the area of the upper or lower leaf of the door. He enjoyed pounding out colossal figures, 1, 6, or 7, and other digital numerals, for the ornamentation of the house front. He was probably also the maker of the big church door-lock. On his anvil he beat out the key, brazing on the bit or web, rounding on his anvil's beak a bow and forging it to the shank, and filing out the wards. He also was responsible for the church weather-vane, which in frontier days, instead of stamped gilded metal, representing a cock, lamb, beaver, or other emblem of doctrine or virtue, was usually cut or punched out of sheet iron.

The anchor-smith followed mason and carpenter in the building of a house. He equipped the fireplace with a cast-iron jamb, andirons, and the great swinging pot-holder with chain and hangers. Often the iron jamb or back was a casting containing dates, emblems, mottoes, scriptural or other quotations, proverbs, or poems. Only in late days, when the Dutchmen learned from the Japanese to make Delft ware, and applied their knowledge to tiles, were those miniature Bible panoramas set up to adorn the front and sides, creating a fashion which was borrowed by the New Englanders. Delft tiles served as the picture galleries at which our American painters, Trumbull, Allston, Vanderlyn, and others, received their first impressions and stimulus to art. Often these tiles had on them mere outlines of Biblical events, with numbers showing the text which one must look up in order to understand the pictorial allusion. On others the designs were suggestions rather than pictures, mere "lesson helps." — WILLIAM ELLIOT GRIFFIS, in "The Story of New Netherland."

*Mutual Friends:* From a Painting by Miss Ingeborg Christensen

From the Collection of John C. Schaeffer

ONE of those "happy hits," as painters call them—a picture that pleases laymen and artists alike—is Ingeborg Christensen's "Mutual Friends." During the past season this painting was shown in the Chicago Artists' Exhibition, which is always the occasion for efforts on the part of the Municipal Art League to increase popular appreciation of the work of painters and sculptors. One League activity centers around the offer of a prize to the best paper by a high school pupil, based on a visit to the exhibition. "Mutual Friends" was chosen by the prize winner this year as a subject for extended comment, which brought out the writer's response to the indication of comradeship between the boy and the collie. The appeal of this picture, for many persons, lies probably in a recognition of the liveliness of active boyhood and the unfailing readiness of the dog to join in any bit of frolic. The boy and the collie seem to be pictured during an interval between play times, and on the instant they may spring into action again. So the painting serves the original purpose of portraiture and achieves something more, an indication of a friendliness between boy and dog that many of us have known.

## Toshi San: A Memory

I was loath to leave my little Japanese house. My quaint little amah, San, her eyes all but brimming over, felt, too, the severing of an association that had brought us months of quiet charm—she that anomaly among the Japanese, an unmarried woman living her life freely, I a woman of business to whom her devoted care was a delight.

Did I return of an evening careworn, her dainty self, kneeling in welcome as I slipped off the outdoor shoes that may never desecrate the interior of a Japanese house, changed the current of my thoughts with the little happenings of her day—or so much of them as our very abbreviated knowledge of each other's language would permit! She cooked for me, cared for the house, washed and mended my things, and saw to it that the tradespeople respected my defenseless position by forbearing to add to my purchases the "squeeze" they unblushingly exacted of married women who had Donna Sans to pay their bills!

Leavetaking in the morning was quite a ceremony. There were, perhaps, some instructions needed at the last moment, or a parcel I must not forget to take to town and Toshi San, in attendance as I put on my outdoor shoes, saw to it that nothing was overlooked, nor was I considered ready to leave until her appraising eye had detected the need for a little extra brushing of a coat, or for a change to shoes better suited to the weather! Accompanying me down the little walk to the gate, we exchanged bows and good-bys, at the first turn in the path skirting a rice field, changing to nods and waving of hands. On pleasant, sunny days she would still be there when, almost out of sight, I took the turning that led down the avenue of red pine—a devoted figure in matronly kimono.

Whose house have you graced, Toshi San, since we bade each other a final Sayonara!

## „Der verborgene Schatz im Acker"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes.

DER außergewöhnliche Erfolg, den Christus Jesus erreichte, als er der Menschheit Gott auslegte, beruhte zum Teil auf der Einfachheit, mit der er geistige Dinge durch solche Worte und Taten veranschaulichte, die seine Zuhörer leicht erfassen konnten. Als er ihnen einmal eine Vorstellung vom Himmelreich beizubringen suchte, wandte er eine Reihe Erzählungen oder Gleichnisse an, die ihre Aufmerksamkeit in solcher Weise auf einen bekannten Brauch oder ein Ereignis hefteten, daß sie die geistige Bedeutung des Gleichnisses erfassen konnten, wenn sie dazu bereit waren, oder, wenn sie nicht bereit waren, sich immerhin noch der Erzählung erinnern konnten, wenn deren höhere Bedeutung in ihnen aufdämmerte. So finden wir im 13. Kapitel des Evangeliums des Matthäus sieben oder acht Gleichnisse, die alle ausdrücklich dazu bestimmt sind, Licht auf das Himmelreich zu werfen. Das fünfte dieser Gleichnisse, das vielleicht das bündigste in der Darlegung ist, besteht aus einem einzigen Vers, der lautet: „Abermals ist gleich das Himmelreich einem verborgenen Schatz im Acker, welchen ein Mensch fand und verbarg ihn und ging hin vor Freuden über denselben und verkaufte alles, was er hatte, und kaufte den Acker".

Betrachtet man dieses Gleichnis im Zusammenhang mit einer im 6. Kapitel berichteten früheren Äußerung des Meisters, worin er zeigt, wie trügerisch es ist, Schätze auf Erden zu sammeln, und seinen Nachfolgern den Rat gibt, Schätze im Himmel zu sammeln, so ist es einleuchtend, daß das Gleichnis darlegen soll, daß man wahre Substanz, da sie Geist, nicht Materie ist, nur dadurch erlangt, daß man die Dinge dieser Welt um geistiger Ziele und Angelegenheiten willen aufgibt. Angesichts dieses Gedankens ist es offenbar, daß man den verborgenen Schatz auf geistige Art suchen muß, wenn man ihn finden will. Dann

"gibt man Bäumen Zungen, findet Schrift im Bach,
In Steinen Lehre, Gutes überall",

wie Shakespeare gesagt hat. Das wahre „Gute überall" sieht und schätzt man jedoch nicht mit den sogenannten materiellen Sinnen; sondern es muß geistig wahrgenommen werden. Beim Suchen dieses verborgenen Schatzes kommt den Menschen heutzutage die von Mary Baker Eddy entdeckte Christliche Wissenschaft als größte Hilfe zustatten. Durch die Christliche Wissenschaft kann man heute die Freude erleben, daß man den verborgenen Schatz buchstäblich findet und Gebrauch davon macht.

Im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" zeigt Mrs. Eddy unter der Randüberschrift „Geistige Übertragung" (S. 209), daß die menschliche Auffassung vom Menschen und vom Weltall vergeistigt werden muß, und sie fügt hinzu: „In dem Maße, wie dies geschieht, werden der Mensch und das Universum als harmonisch und ewig erfunden werden". Von diesem Standpunkte aus betrachtet, bestätigt die Weltgeschichte klar die Tatsache, daß das Pflügen des Ackers der Materialität noch nie zur Entdeckung des verborgenen Schatzes geführt hat. Der Christlichen Wissenschaft gemäß ist dieser himmlische Schatz im Bereiche des göttlichen Gemüts zu suchen; denn er ist nicht materiell sondern geistig. Der Kaufpreis wird daher nach und nach erworben; er besteht im Aufgeben alles Weltlichen und Materiellen, bis es sich erweist, daß der eine Gott im Bewußtsein als das All in allem auf den Thron erhoben ist. Es kann kein Fehlen oder Vorenthalten eines Teils des für diesen himmlischen Schatz geforderten vollen Preises geben, weil man ihn ehrlich erlangen muß, wenn man sich seiner dauernd erfreuen will.

Daß man den Schatz verbirgt, ehe man den Acker kaufen kann, ist eine weise und notwendige Vorsichtsmaßnahme, die diejenigen, die einen Schimmer einer Wahrheit erhascht, sie aber durch Beweis sich noch nicht zu eigen gemacht haben, immer treffen sollten. Jeder vorellige Versuch, seine Kenntnis der Christlichen Wissenschaft zu behaupten oder zu verkündigen, ist dazu angetan, das rechtmäßige Erlangen dieser Erkenntnis eher zu verzögern als zu fördern. Der Schatz muß daher verborgen gehalten werden, d.h. man muß ihn für sich behalten, bis er den Angelegenheiten des täglichen Lebens angepaßt werden kann. Die Freude, die man in der ersten Aufwallung dieser Erkenntnis erlebt, darf nicht dadurch zersplittert werden, daß man den Schatz dem materiellen Anblick aussetzt, sondern sollte als Bereitschaft, den Glauben an irdische Schätze aufzugeben, als Gelübde, das erste Gebot zu befolgen, und als Beweis der Treue gegen den einen Gott zum Ausdruck kommen. Die verborgenen Schätze des geistigen Bewußtseins können mit Hilfe der Christlichen Wissenschaft und dadurch, daß man den Lehren und dem Beispiel Christi Jesu folgt, im Herzen jedes einzelnen entdeckt und aufgerichtet werden.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

## *Violets*

*(From the Observation)*

He was ragged—as tramps are,
Footsore he was hungry
As he knelt in the cinders of the bank;
Then, as the great train slackened speed,
I saw a flash of purple in his hand,
And in the gaunt, unshaven face—upturned,
I saw and knew;
A tramp may also love the spring—
And feel himself a gentleman
Picking flowers in his garden—
A little patch of violets by the track.

—CAROLINE LAWRENCE DUER, in "Out of the West."

## "Treasure hid in a field"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE extraordinary success which Christ Jesus attained in interpreting God to mankind was due partly to the simplicity with which he translated spiritual things into such words and deeds as could be readily appreciated by his listeners. When, on a certain occasion, he undertook to impart an idea of the kingdom of heaven, he employed a series of narratives or parables which fixed the attention of his hearers on some familiar custom or incident in such a manner that, if ready, they could catch the spiritual meaning of the metaphor, and, if not, they could still remember the story until its higher significance dawned upon them. In the thirteenth chapter of Matthew, for example, we find seven or eight parables, all of which are expressly designed to shed light on the kingdom of heaven. The fifth of these parables, which is perhaps the most succinct in statement, is contained in a single verse, which reads as follows: "Again, the kingdom of heaven is like unto treasure hid in a field; the which when a man hath found, he hideth, and for joy thereof goeth and selleth all that he hath, and buyeth that field."

When this parable is considered in connection with a previous utterance of the Master, as recorded in the sixth chapter of Matthew, wherein he points out the fallacy of laying up treasures on earth, and counsels his followers to lay up their treasures in heaven, it is evident the parable implies that true substance, being Spirit, not matter, can be attained only by exchanging the things of this world for spiritual aims and interests. With this thought in view it is apparent that in order to find the hidden treasure one must look for it spiritually. Then, as Shakespeare has said, one

"Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in every thing."

The true "good in every thing," however, is not seen and appreciated by the so-called material senses, but must be discerned spiritually. In humanity's search for this hidden treasure the greatest assistance in modern times has been rendered through the discovery of Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy. By means of it one can today experience the joy of literally finding and using the hidden treasure.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," under the marginal notation "Spiritual translation" (p. 209), Mrs. Eddy shows that the human sense of man and the universe must be spiritualised, and adds, "In proportion as this is done, man and the universe will be found harmonious and eternal." Looked at from this standpoint, secular history plainly confirms the fact that tilling the fields of materiality has never resulted in the discovery of the hidden treasure. According to Christian Science the search for this heavenly treasure must be made in the realm of divine Mind, for the treasure is not material, but spiritual. The purchase price is, therefore, acquired gradually; it amounts to the surrender of all worldliness and materiality until the one God is proved to be enthroned in consciousness as All-in-all. There can be no bargaining or holding back of any part of the full price demanded for this heavenly treasure, because it must be obtained, honestly if it is to be permanently enjoyed.

The act of hiding the treasure before one can buy the fields is a wise and necessary precaution which should always be exercised by those who glimpse a truth but have not yet made it their own through demonstration. Any premature attempt to claim or proclaim one's knowledge of Christian Science tends to delay rather than promote its legitimate attainment. The treasure must, therefore, be kept hidden, which is to say, kept to oneself, until it can be assimilated into the activities of daily life. The joy experienced in the first flush of this recognition must not be dissipated by exposing the treasure to the material gaze, but should be shown in a willingness to surrender belief in earthly treasures, as an earnest of obedience to the First Commandment and as a proof of loyalty to the one God. The hidden treasures of spiritual consciousness may be discovered and established in the heart of every individual through the aid of Christian Science, and by following the teachings and example of Christ Jesus, the Way-shower.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

## *Mood*

Was it for this
That I was crying?
A wind-scarred pine,
A mountain and a moon,
A solitary crane
Low flying
Over a pale lagoon?

Was it for this
That I was crying?
Had I forgot
The rhythmic beat
Of footsteps fading,
Multiplying,
Upon a city street?

RUTH LAMBERT JONES.

## Howard Pyle at Rehoboth

For fifteen or sixteen years after his marriage a part of nearly every summer was spent in Rehoboth, the little seaside town a few miles south of Cape Henlopen which has been mentioned several times before. During the early years he could never give up more than a week or two from the round of picture-making in Wilmington, but later, when he had become a recognized power in American illustration and was thus more confident of his abilities, he would go to Rehoboth for the entire summer, taking with him John Weller, his model and general handyman, and there he would work, carrying on the tradition of his pictures without interruption.

The Pyle family lived in a big green cottage which belonged to Mrs. Pyle's mother. The cottage directly overlooked the ocean; there was an immense veranda where one could sit watching the ocean roll up the gently sloping, golden-sanded beach. These were joyous summers; the life was simple and refreshing, full of the most cherished companionships with his children. There is a pleasant little account of the days, . . . by a pseudonymous Miss Seventeen in the New York Evening Post, in 1911, which gives with admirable fidelity a picture of Rehoboth and the Pyles:

". . . The scene is a bit of Delaware coast, level, glistening sand, rolling breakers, a narrow boardwalk, and as a background a row of unpretentious cottages. From one of these issues a man in a bathing suit, carrying on his shoulder a baby, who clutches his hair and crows delightedly. A dash across the beach, a plunge into the breakers, several dips in the curling foam, and then another dash back again to deliver a happy two-year-old to a waiting nurse maid.

"The man was Howard Pyle, the baby his youngest daughter Eleanor; the scene, the daily performance that delighted the bathers on the beach and those on Rehoboth porches.

"When this pleasant picture flashed into the light, it proved merely the forerunner of many others in which the artist was the chief figure. For of all the acquaintances made by a girl of these days in a happy summer holiday, it is Mr. Pyle who stands chief among them. She had come to Rehoboth more than well acquainted with his books. Pepper and Salt, Men of Iron, The Merry Adventures of Robin Hood—these all were ranged on the library shelves with many another cherished volume. To learn that the artist-author of her admiration was to be a next-door neighbor supplied material a-plenty for hero-worshipping seventeen. . . .

"On the very first morning after her arrival the new-comer wakened to the mingled sounds of breakers dashing on the stretch of beach and the chatter of childish voices. A peep from the window disclosed a gay company, gathered about a flagstaff on the corner. Among them stood the tall man of her later enthusiasm. He was raising the Stars and Stripes, while half a dozen hands saluted its unfurling, and as many eager voices sang its praise. Every pleasant morning of that summer saw the same flag thrown to the winds by the Pyle family, and every evening repeated the ceremony of lowering it when an imaginary sunset gun had boomed across the sands. Much in keeping with Howard Pyle's sturdy Americanism seems the little ceremony so carefully performed."—CHARLES D. ABBOTT, in "Howard Pyle, A Chronicle."


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# JAPAN FAVORS MARITAL TIES WITH KOREANS

## Government Believes Plan Will Promote More Harmonious Relations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OSAKA, Japan — Japanese are adopting a policy of encouraging intermarriage as a solvent for the difficulties which imperial rule faces in Korea. It is hoped in this way to diminish the national animosities between Japanese and the residents of the annexed peninsula.

Within two generations it is hoped that a large population of Japanese-Koreans would be spread over the "Land of Morning Calm," as ancient Korea was known, and that this block of the population will assure the loyalty of the peninsula in time of trouble and prevent the spread of Communism, which admittedly is a serious menace.

Some opposition to the plan has been expressed by extreme patriots, who argue that the "purity of the Japanese race" will be endangered. However, the Imperial Household itself approved the marriage of Prince Yi, of the former Royal House of Korea, to Masako, eldest daughter of Prince Nashimoto, while records show that intermarriage between Japanese and Koreans has been practiced for more than 1000 years.

In appearance Japanese and Koreans are markedly similar and few westerners can distinguish the thousands of Koreans who live in Japan and wear Japanese costumes, from the Japanese themselves.

Since Japan annexed Korea in 1910, opposition to Japanese rule has been continuous, despite the fact it has brought a great increase in Korean prosperity. Thousands of Koreans live in Manchuria and other parts of China. Communist "cells" have been organized in these groups, and they send their agents back to the homeland. Repeated arrests by Japanese police have failed to break the organization, which staged its most serious outbreak last May at Chientow, on the Korean-Manchurian border. Japanese police restored order only after 14 hours of fighting, during which more than 400 Koreans were arrested.

# IN THE SHIP LANES

AN UNUSUAL feature noticed by various steamship officials this year is the late booking of space on the part of their passengers. This, of course, can be ascribed to two reasons—one, the desire of business men to be absolutely certain that they can get away before committing themselves to a specific sailing, and the other the assurance on the part of the prospective traveler that the desired space will be available when wanted, even if not definitely reserved and a deposit paid on it in advance.

The 40 per cent decrease in bookings is sufficient evidence of the volume of space available on virtually all ships, but this advance forecast of the reduction in transatlantic travel may indeed be reduced considerably by reason of this very factor, namely, that persons who have not made advance inquiries may arrange their bookings at a late date. In fact, the marked revival in business confidence in recent weeks is likely to have the effect of developing travel in the late summer months, thus partly compensating for the smaller patronage which the transatlantic lines enjoyed in what usually are the peak months of the year, June and July.

### First-Class Competition

It has generally been assumed that the North German Lloyd Line has cornered the market for first-class travel with its two superliners, the Bremen and Europa, but this appears to be not entirely a correct presumption. Figures of a semiconfidential nature were recently shown to the writer, in which the number of passengers carried on all vessels are reported, and from this compilation it would appear that the steamship Ile de France, of the French line, is holding its own and frequently surpassing the Lloyd vessels on the weeks when it sails in competition with one of the latter ships.

The race is a close one, but a steamship official pointed out that the Ile de France frequently tops its rivals' sailing lists by at least a few passengers. These three ships appear to be handling the bulk of the first-class transatlantic business, with the Leviathan, of the United States Lines, doing fairly well, apparently better than the Majestic, of the White Star, and the Berengaria, of the Cunard.

### Added Competition

A new factor has been added to the transatlantic field. The steamship Empress of Britain, now crossing from Cherbourg to Father Point (just below Quebec) in 4½ days, makes it possible to go from New York to continental points in five days, going by rail to Quebec, and using the new Canadian Pacific speed queen from that port. Although it is too early to forecast the volume of business which will be attracted permanently to this route, it has its attractions in a scenic sense, added to which is the inside passage for two days through the St. Lawrence River and the saving in time over virtually all the schedules from New York direct.

### Panama Canal Traffic

During May, 1931, the Panama Canal showed a further drop in the number of commercial vessels, with 428 such ships transiting the waterway. Tolls on these were $1,923,000, with a daily average number of vessels of 13.81, and daily average tolls collected of $62,000.

For the first 11 months of the current fiscal year the total number of transits was 5129, compared with 5707 for the corresponding 11 months of 1930, and 5910 for the same period of 1929. Tolls naturally fell also, although it is timely to note that, while transits decreased 10.1 per cent, tolls were reduced by only 8.6 per cent this year under the preceding year.

### Half Century Record

The North German Lloyd Line recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the inauguration of its express service between Bremen and New York. On June 26, 1881, the steamship Elbe—a steamer 420 feet in length and of 4510 gross tons—sailed from Bremen and made the crossing in 8½ days, as compared with 14 days required by other Lloyd ships. The company has recently reviewed the expansion of this service and noted the gradual growth of the company, during which time such well-known vessels as the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, and now the Europa and Bremen, have successively carried the Lloyd flag.

### Newfoundland Service

The Furness Red Cross Line is operating the steamships, Fort St. George and Nerissa in the New York-Halifax-St. John's, N. F., service this season, with the steamship Rosalind plying between the latter port and Montreal. Sailings are scheduled for every Saturday from New York with 12-day, all-expense tours from New York to St. John's priced at $100. The Fort St. George is temporarily in the Bermuda run, pending the leasing of the Cunarder Franconia for that service to replace the motorship Bermuda, which was incapacitated recently.

### Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, July 23

Europa (12:05 a. m.), North German Lloyd, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen; Homeric, White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Berlin, North German Lloyd, for Southampton, Boulogne, Bremen; Rochambeau, French, for Vigo, Havre; Gripsholm, Swedish American, for Gothenburg; Deutschland (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Guatemala, Panama Mail, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; President Johnson, Dollar, for Orient via California ports.

Friday, July 24

American Farmer, American Merchant, for London; Roma, N. G. L., for Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa.

Saturday, July 25

France, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Cedric, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; New Amsterdam (12:05 a. m.), Holland America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Laconia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; Milwaukee, Hamburg-American, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Minnekahda, Atlantic Transport, for Plymouth, Boulogne, London; Stavangerfjord, Norwegian America, for Bergen, Oslo; United States, Scandinavian American, for Christiansand, Oslo, Copenhagen; Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; Western World, Munson, for east coast South America; Santa Teresa, Grace, for west coast South America; Teno, Chilean, for west coast South America.

Tuesday, July 28

Excambion, American Export, for Alexandria.

Wednesday, July 29

George Washington, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Aquitania, Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM BOSTON

Sunday, July 26

Laconia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM MONTREAL

Friday, July 24

Antonia, Cunard, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool; Aurania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Melita, Canadian Pacific, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool.

Saturday, July 25

Megantic, White Star, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool.

FROM QUEBEC

Saturday, July 25

Empress of France, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Thursday, July 23

Chichibu Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient; Ventura, Matson, for Sydney.

Friday, July 24

President Harrison, Dollar, for Orient.

Wednesday, July 29

Matsonia, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, July 25

Malolo, Lassco, for Honolulu.

FROM SEATTLE

Saturday, July 25

President Lincoln, American Mail, for Honolulu.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Thursday, July 23

New York, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Friday, July 24

George Washington, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Aquitania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg.

Sunday, July 26

Britannic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh; Transylvania, Anchor, from Glasgow, Londonderry; De Grasse, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Vulcania, Cosulich, from Trieste, Patras, Naples.

Monday, July 27

American Shipper, American Merchant, from London; Kungsholm, Swedish American, from Gothenburg; Rotterdam, Holland America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton; Santa Clara, Grace, from west coast South America; Minnewaska, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne.

Tuesday, July 28

Republic, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Ile de France, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Majestic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Galway.

Wednesday, July 29

Westernland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg, Halifax.

DUE BOSTON

Saturday, July 25

Britannic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh.

Monday, July 27

Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Galway.

DUE SAN FRANCISCO

Monday, July 27

Virginia, Panama Pacific, from New York; President Pierce, Dollar, from New York.

Tuesday, July 28

President Jackson, Dollar, from Orient.

Wednesday, July 29

Tatsuta Maru, N. Y. K., from Orient.

DUE LOS ANGELES

Thursday, July 23

Malolo, Matson, from Honolulu.

Saturday, July 25

Virginia, Panama Pacific, from New York; President Pierce, Dollar, from New York; Calawaii, Lassco, from Honolulu.

DUE SEATTLE

Tuesday, July 28

President Madison, American Mail, from Orient.

# Statue of Picturesque Norse Leader To Be United States' Gift to Iceland

LEIF ERICSSON

Heroic Figure by A. Stirling Calder to Be Placed on Jonsson Museum Hill, in Reykjavik.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—An heroic statue to that picturesque Norse leader, Leif Ericsson, the work of the American sculptor A. Stirling Calder, will soon take its place on Jonsson Museum Hill in Reykjavik, Iceland, as the gift of the United States to that far northern country in commemoration of the 1000th anniversary of the Althing, Icelandic Parliament.

The figure of Ericsson, half historic, half legendary, unites the two countries in a common heritage, for it was Leif Ericsson who is accredited with having first set foot on the soil of the new world, without himself comprehending the far-reaching significance of his chance discovery.

The sculptor has chosen to depict him as a young man, rugged, strong—a mighty leader, one of the first of the great Norse seamen to sail forth on a mission that combined conquest with the planting of Christianity in primitive lands.

Calder went to the old Norse sagas for his source material, and there found that Ericsson was noted as the first humane Norseman, and that one of his feats, unprecedented in its day, was the salvage of a shipwrecked crew.

Ericsson was a fearless leader, commanding both respect and a rough affection that brought him the nickname of "Lucky." Something of this combined strength and personality the sculptor has brought to the molding of his figure.

But first and foremost Leif Ericsson was a man of the sea, and Calder thus poses him, his body balanced on a Norse ship's prow, buffeting waves and wind, as if he were, himself, the vessel's figurehead.

The placing of an inscription at the back instead of at the front of a monument is another innovation that has left the sculptor free to develop the spirit of his figure untrammeled by arbitrary lettering.

Calder believes that to be truly effective the spirit of a statue must move in unified design through the pedestal to the figure.

"There are too many masculine figures on feminine pedestals," said the sculptor recently as he worked on his figure in his New York studio. "My problem has been to design a statue of a great leader and seaman. I wanted to carry the sea movement throughout, and so placed Ericsson upon the upward rake of a Viking prow, braced on seaman's legs, and clothed in Viking mail. In his left hand he grasps a cross which, in the superstition of his age, may have served as seaman's mascot."

The 10-foot figure, set on a high pedestal, will be gilded, the color note reappearing at the base by means of wave conventionalization.

The fact that the monument will be erected in Iceland drew attention to the many differences in the spelling of Ericsson's name. After much discussion, it was decided to adopt the Icelandic version, which is "Leifr Eriecsson."

The monument is a commission from the Department of State of the United States, and will be erected in Iceland in midwinter. The pedestal, of Texas red granite, is now being cut in Brattleboro, Vt., and will be shipped within the next few weeks. Calder has been his own architect in designing the prowlike pedestal.

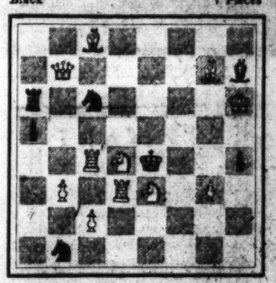
# CHESS

by Frederick R. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1333

By F. Novejarque

Black 7 Pieces



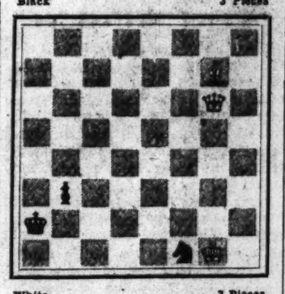
White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in two.

PROBLEM NO. 1334

By W. A. Shinkman

Black 3 Pieces



White 3 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

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SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1331. | B-B7 | | |
| No. 1332. | 1. B-K8 | RxP | |
| | 2. Kt-Q4 | | |
| | 1. ——— | B-Kt3 | |
| | 2. P-Q4. | | |
| | 1. ——— | others | |
| | 2. BxPch | | |

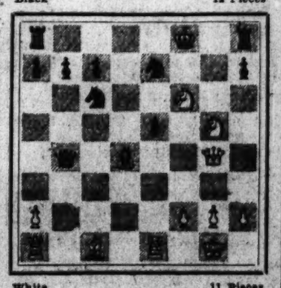
End-Game No. 52. White wins: 1 P-R6, P-R6; 2 P-Kt4ch, K-R5; 3 P-R4, P-R4; 4 P-Kt5, PxP; 5 P-R5, P-Kt5; 6 K-B4, P-Kt6 ? PxP mate!

END-GAMES

Here is a position that developed out of an Evan's Gambit played some years ago between H. Clemens and F. Eisenschmidt. A glance will show that matters have already reached a critical point. What is White's saving move?

End-Game No. 53

Black 12 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and win

NOTES

The team tournament of the International Chess Federation began July 11 with 19 countries participating. These are England, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Austria, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Hungary and the United States, represented by P. J. Marshall, A. Kashdan, I. Horowitz, H. Steiner and A. Dake. Dr. Alkehine, world champion, is expected to play for France, as he did last year.

After six rounds of play, Poland leads the field with 17 points, with the United States second with 15. Kashdan has defeated Gruenfeld of Austria. Flohr of Czechoslovakia, Andersen of Denmark, and has drawn with Dr. Alkehine.

I. Horowitz, at present in Europe as a member of the United States team, was awarded second brilliancy prize for his defeat of Frank J. Marshall, United States champion, in the recent New York tournament. There is nothing spectacular or brilliant in the old-fashioned sense of the word, about the game, but Horowitz must be given credit for taking advantage of one of Marshall's off-days in expert fashion. The champion, be it said, got off to a poor start and only increased his difficulties through premature and ill-advised efforts to gain the initiative.

RETI'S OPENING

| Horowitz White | Marshall Black | Horowitz White | Marshall Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Kt-KB3 | P-Q4 | 36 Q-Kt5 | Q-Kt3 |
| 2 P-B4 | Kt-KB3(a) | 37 Q-B | R-KKt1 |
| 3 PxP | KtxP | 38 P-QKt4 | Q-Kt4 |
| 4 P-K4 | Kt-KB3 | 39 Q-KB4 | Kt-B4 |
| 5 Kt-B3 | Kt-B3(b) | 40 Q-K4 | Q-Q2 |
| 6 B-B4 | P-K3 | 41 Kt-K5 | QxP |
| 7 P-Q4 | B-Kt5(c) | 42 QxQ | KtxQ |
| 8 Q-Q3 | Kt-QR4 | 43 B-B4 | Kt-Kt4 |
| 9 B-Kt5ch | B-Q2 | 44 KtxP | KtxP |
| 10 B-Kt3 | P-QR3(d) | 45 B-K4 | Kt-B7 |
| 11 BxBch | QxB | 46 P-R4 | R-Kt2 |
| 12 Castles KR | Castles QR(e) | 47 Kt-Kt5 | P-K4 |
| 13 QR-Q | P-R3 | 48 Kt-B3 | R-Kt3 |
| 14 B-B4 | Kt-B3 | 49 P-R5 | P-Kt4 |
| 15 P-QR3 | BxKt | 50 P-Kt4 | P-R4 |
| 16 RxKt | P-KKt4(f) | 51 PxP | P-Kt5 |
| 17 Kt-QB1 | PxB | 52 K-Q2 | P-Kt6 |
| 18 RxKt | K-Kt(g) | 53 KtxP | RxKt |
| 19 RxBP | R-QB | 54 P-R6 | Kt-Q5 |
| 20 QR-B3 | RxR | 55 R-K8ch | K-R2 |
| 21 RxR | R-Q | 56 P-R7 | Kt-B6ch |
| 22 Q-Q2 | Kt-B7 | 57 K-B | R-Kt8ch |
| 23 QxPch | Kt-Q3 | 58 K-Kt2 | R-Kt8ch |
| 24 P-R3 | K-R | 59 K-Kt3 | Resigns |
| 25 QxRP | Q-Kt4(h) | 60 K-Kt3 | |

(a) 2 P-QB3, maintaining the center pawn, or PxP seems preferable.

(b) This move doesn't look right. 3 . . B-Kt5; 4 Q-Kt3, Q-B is worth considering.

(c) On this and the following move, Black is unwisely aggressive. Better 7 . . B-K2.

(d) Again 10 . . B-K2.

(e) Black has no attack on the K-side; this move merely compromises his game still further. Retrenchment on the Q-side, B-K2, etc., is in order.

(f) 18 . . Kt-KR4 might prolong matters. Black hopes that White will not dare to sacrifice.

(g) If 18 . . PxR; 19 QxPch and 20 R-B3!

(h) Black might almost resign here, for his only hope is a bad blunder.

Dr. S. Tartakower has just returned from a three-months' stay in Argentina to play on the Polish team in the international team tournament now in progress at Prague. Last year this team composed of Rubinstein, Przepiorka, Fyrdman, and Tartakower, won first place.

Here is one of Tartakower's victories at Buenos Aires.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

| Tartakower White | Ipata Black | Tartakower White | Ipata Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 | 15 P-Kt5 | BxKt |
| 2 P-Q4 | P-K3 | 16 BPxB | Kt-Q4 |
| 3 P-B4 | P-Q4 | 17 Q-B3(d) | B-B |
| 4 B-Kt5 | B-K2 | 18 Kt-K4 | Q-K2 |
| 5 P-K3 | QKt-Q2 | 19 R-QB2 | R-Q2 |
| 6 Kt-B3 | P-B3 | 20 R-Kt2 | K-R |
| 7 B-Q3 | Castles | 21 K-R | Q-B |
| 8 Castles | R-K | 22 P-Kt6 | KR-K2 |
| 9 R-B | Q-B2(a) | 23 Kt-Kt5 | P-KR3 |
| 10 BxKt | KtxB(b) | 24 KtxPch | RxKt(e) |
| 11 Kt-K5! | B-Q3 | 25 PxR | R-B2 |
| 12 P-B4 | PxP | 26 B-Q3 | Kt-K3 |
| 13 BxP | B-Q2(c) | 27 RxP! | Kt-B4(f) |
| 14 P-KKt4! | QR-Q | 28 R-Kt3ch | Resigns |

(a) Presumably this aims at P-K4, but it strengthens the white QR. The proper move to gain equality is 9 . . PxP, followed by Kt-Q4 with favorable simplifications and a likely break at K4 before long.

(b) Not BxB on account of 11 PxP, and if either PxP; 13 KtxP!

(c) 13 . . Kt-Q4 might relieve the pressure but is impossible because of the location of the black Q. White's position is decidedly superior at this point.

(d) 17 BxKt, either PxKt; 18 KtxP! is also strong.

(e) Compelled. If 24 . . K-Kt; 25 KtxPch! (f) If 27 . . KxR; 28 Q-B6 mate; if 27 . . QxR; 28 P-B6(Q)ch.

# RARE OTTERS FOUND IN PACIFIC WATERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Traders first came to the Pacific coast of Canada to buy the pelts of sea otters from the Indians, and they succeeded so well in depleting this species, long before seal hunting became popular, that by the time of Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee a gift of four pelts to Her Majesty from a chief of the Haidas was considered a remarkable rarity.

Up to a few days ago, the British Columbia government believed that sea otters were extinct. It has just found, however, that there are still a few of these beautiful animals on this coast and has declared a completely closed season on them, the first active measure taken for their conservation.

Indians reported the discovery of some otters and had destroyed one before the Government could intervene. It is hoped that the few surviving specimens, fully protected, may multiply.

# Broad Scope Urged For Aiding Cripples

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—Professional training, education, encouragement for the crippled and their employment in ordinary society, in company with able workers, these were the points that were stressed at the Second World Conference of workers for the crippled, held at The Hague, June 26 to July 3, under the presidency of Mr. Paul H. King of Cleveland, Ohio, first vice-president of the International Society for the Care of Crippled Children.

It was unanimously agreed that all further efforts for the education, professional tuition and employment of the crippled should be encouraged and coördinated, while the congress laid special stress upon the fact that every cripple has a right to physical, mental and social equality. The universal desire to cooperate cordially on an international basis for this purpose was expressed.

Dr. Murk Jansen of Leiden, the Netherlands, pointed out that the consumption of liquor in the Netherlands was decreasing but that the use of tobacco is on the increase, last year not less than 183,000,000 florins having been squandered on tobacco in the Netherlands only. Dr. Murk Jansen protested against this tobacco habit which he considered an evil influence sapping public energy.

### LONG TO LEAVE MAGAZINE

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP) — Ray Long, president of the International Magazine Company, Inc., and editor of Cosmopolitan magazine, will retire on Oct. 1 to become chairman of the board of Richard R. Smith, Inc., book publishers.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# WAR PURPOSES TAKE TWO-THIRDS OF WORLD FUNDS

## Nations of Earth Spent Approximately $4,158,000,000 for Defense Last Year

Approximately two-thirds of the yearly expenditures of practically all the governments in the world at the present time are traceable in one way or another to war purposes.

This statement was made today by Mr. Denys P. Myers, head of the research division of the World Peace Foundation, as a "roughly drawn estimate" designed to fit in with the foundation's recent statement showing that the nations of the earth spent $4,158,000,000 for national defense during the last fiscal year.

In discussing current budgets of a few of the leading national governments, Mr. Myers pointed out that appropriations for the maintenance of military, naval and air forces constitute approximately one-fourth of the total budgets, but that by figuring the governments' obligations to their citizenry through pensions, disability compensation, and payments on war debts, governmental costs, based wholly on war needs, amount to approximately two-thirds of total yearly expenditures.

The figures concerning what the world's governments spent for national defense last year represent an increase of approximately $100,000,000 over the previous fiscal year. The figures are compiled from information gathered from 60 governments for the latest armaments year book of the League of Nations. With the exception of three small African nations, every government which will be represented at the general disarmament conference next February was included in the report.

The United States national defense program amounted to $707,425,000, approximately one-sixth of all expenditures.

The Soviet Union was second, having expended $578,943,000 of the total sum.

According to the foundation's report, France and Great Britain ranked closely, France showing expenditures amounting to $466,980,000, while England spent $465,255,000.

The cost of national defense last year in other leader powers were reported as: Italy, $248,946,500; Japan, $236,860,500; India, $211,587,822; Germany, $171,923,040; Spain, $112,583,300; China, $84,291,850, and Poland, $92,873,000. Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Jugoslavia, Argentina, Brazil and Mexico are the only other nations which approached $50,000,000 in their national defense expenditures.

The World Peace Foundation pointed out that expenditures of many of the nations were somewhat exaggerated due to the present discounts in their national exchanges. Figures in the report are given in the various national currencies and turned into dollars at rounded par. The French total was reported as nearly $10,000,000 higher than the par since the franc was computed at four cents instead of 3.918.

In the continental distribution of armament expenditure, Europe represented 61 per cent of the total sum of $4,158,000,000; North America, 19 per cent; South America, 4 per cent; Africa, Asia and Australia, 14 per cent.


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# STOCK MARKET RISES ON MORE ACTIVE BUYING

## Gains Confined Largely to Point or Less—Rails Show Firmness

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—Bullish professionals tried to stir up a rally in the stock market today, and, although they were moderately successful, trading remained dull, with extreme advances of 1 to 3 points slightly shaded.

Rails enjoyed a late rise, which lifted New York Central, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific and Illinois Central about 2 points. National Cash Register, Otis Elevator and Houston Oil also were up 2, while U. S. Steel, American Can and Consolidated Gas gained 1 or more. Sales approximated 1,100,000 shares.

Irregular gains and moderate activity characterized the bond market today.

Trading in railroad and public utility issues was greater than in the industrial loans, but the trend in all three groups was plainly upward, although many of the gains were minor fractions. The upward movement was somewhat broader in the rails than in the utilities.

North American 5s of 1961 attracted attention. They were one of the most active of the utilities at fractional recessions.

Loans of the United States Government were higher on quiet trading.

Foreign obligations were duller than in some time, and their prices usually represented fractional losses.

## QUIET MARKET AND NARROW PRICE RANGE IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, July 21 (AP)—Stock exchange operators show no disposition to increase commitments pending the outcome of the seven-power conference on Germany's situation.

Today's business was small in all departments and price movements were narrow. British funds were a fraction lower on gold exports.

Foreign exchange was only moderately active, most currencies moving in favor of sterling. New York exchange was 4.84 15-16.

PARIS, July 21—The stock market opened quiet. A firmer tone last night and improvement in the London stock market today resulted in scattered new buying and short covering, and the market maintained a confident tone.

### PACKARD MOTOR CAR

DETROIT, July 21—Preliminary figures of Packard Motor Car Co. for second quarter indicate the company closed the first six months of 1931 with a minor loss. In the first half of 1930, Packard reported net profit of $5,528,837, or 36 cents a share on the 15,000,000 outstanding shares. The loss in the current year was incurred principally because the company introduced its Continental series of new Packard eights on June 23 and most of the cost of developing and introducing the new cars went into the expenses of the first half of the year and was absorbed for that period.

### POWDRELL & ALEXANDER, INC.

Powdrell & Alexander, Inc., curtain manufacturers, report for the six months ended June 30, 1931, net profit after all charges, including state and federal taxes, of $152,390, equivalent after dividends on $490,000 of 7 per cent preferred stock outstanding, to $2.42 a share on 55,788 no-par common shares. Six months' results compare with earnings for the entire 1930 year of $1.60 a share, before depreciation and federal taxes, compared with $848,573 in the preceding 12 months.

### INT. BUSINESS MACHINES

The International Business Machines Corporation reported first-half net earnings of $3,778,492, equal to $5.64 a share, compared with $3,654,310, or $5.45 a share on the same share basis, in the corresponding period of 1930. The figures include earnings of the company's foreign subsidiaries.

### MCKEESPORT TIN PLATE

The McKeesport Tin Plate Company, for the first half, had net profit of $1,270,722, equal to $4.23 a share on the common stock, compared with $1,513,850, or $5.04 a share, in the like period last year.

### NAUMKEAG MILLS RESUME

SALEM, Mass., July 21—Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co. started its mills and bleachery again this week, after a two weeks' shut down running on a four days a week schedule.

### WORLD ZINC PRODUCTION

World output of slab zinc amounted to 82,083 short tons (2000 pounds) in June, compared with 86,393 tons in May and 89,637 tons in April, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

# TUESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

| 1931 High | 1931 Low | Div. In $ | | Sales | High | Low | July 21 | Last July 20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14¼ | 3½ | .. | Abitibi Pow & P | 200 | 4¼ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 4 |
| 23½ | 11½ | 1 | Adams Express | 400 | 18½ | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18½ |
| 11¾ | 4 | .. | Advance Rumely | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 109¾ | 70¾ | 3 | Air Reduction | 700 | 18¼ | 18 | 18¼ | 18½ |
| 70¾ | 41 | .60 | Alaska-Juneau | 600 | 8¼ | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 20⅛ | 7 | .. | Albany PW Pap | 100 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 8½ | 5 | .. | Alleghany Corp | 400 | 28 | 26¾ | 26¾ | 27 |
| 12¾ | 4½ | .. | Allegh pf ww EEx | 4300 | 32 | 30¼ | 30¾ | 31 |
| 59⅛ | 30½ | 8½ | Allied Chem | 300 | 27 | 26 | 27 | 26 |
| 182¾ | 102¾ | 6½ | Allis Chalmers | 300 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 27 |
| 42¾ | 18¾ | 3 | Am Ag Ch Del | 400 | 39½ | 38 | 38½ | 39½ |
| 29¾ | 11½ | .. | Am Brake S&F | 200 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 38 | 30⅞ | 2.40 | Am Brown Boveri | 1800 | 106⅜ | 104½ | 106⅛ | 104⅝ |
| 13⅜ | 5⅝ | .. | Am Can | 400 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 129¾ | 93¼ | 5† | Am Car & Fdry | 200 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ |
| 38¾ | 14 | 1 | Am Chain | 400 | 43½ | 43 | 43⅜ | 43 |
| 43⅝ | 18 | 3† | Am Chicle | 31600 | 31⅝ | 29½ | 31 | 33 |
| 108¾ | 39¾ | .. | Am & For Pow | 300 | 11 | 10¾ | 11 | 11 |
| 51¾ | 21¼ | .. | Am & For Pw 3pf | 200 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 79½ | 46½ | .. | Am Hide & L | 3300 | 29 | 28½ | 28½ | 29 |
| 8 | 1¾ | .. | Am Hide & L pf | 100 | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 23⅜ |
| 30 | 10½ | .. | Am Ice | 1300 | 18¾ | 17¾ | 18 | 17½ |
| 31¾ | 18¼ | 3 | Am International | 200 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 36 | 9¼ | .. | Am Locomotive | 100 | 74¼ | 74¼ | 74½ | .. |
| 30¾ | 13⅜ | 7 | Am Loco pf | 900 | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 13¼ |
| 94¾ | 69 | 7 | Am Metal | 100 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | .. |
| 23⅝ | 8¼ | .. | Am P&L 5% pf | 200 | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ |
| 84 | 73¾ | 4 | Am P&L 6% pf | 400 | 73¾ | 73¼ | 73¼ | 73½ |
| 102 | 80 | 5 | Am P&L pf sta | 1200 | 14¾ | 13 | 14 | 13¾ |
| 85 | 53½ | .60 | Am Radiator | 300 | 22¼ | 22 | 22 | 21½ |
| 21½ | 11¼ | .. | Am Rolling Mill | 70 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 37⅜ | 15½ | .. | Am Shipbuilding | 2300 | 35½ | 34¾ | 35 | 34¾ |
| 42 | 27½ | 5 | Am Smelt & Ref | 200 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ |
| 58½ | 24¾ | 2 | Am Solvents & C | 300 | 16¾ | 16½ | 16½ | 16¾ |
| 4½ | 1¼ | .. | Am Steel Fdries | 900 | 58 | 57¼ | 57¼ | 57¾ |
| 31¼ | 11½ | 1 | Am Sugar Ref | 300 | 42 | 41¾ | 41¾ | 42 |
| 60 | 42 | 5 | Am Sug Ref pf | 200 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 108½ | 96 | 7 | Am Tel & Tel | 5200 | 179¾ | 179½ | 179½ | 178¾ |
| 201¾ | 156½ | 3 | Am Wat W&E | 2100 | 53¾ | 50 | 51¼ | 48¾ |
| 80¾ | 40¾ | 3 | Am WW&E ct | 800 | 47½ | 46½ | 47 | 45 |
| 79 | 38 | 3 | Am Woolen | 100 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 8 |
| 11⅞ | 5¼ | .. | Am Woolen pf | 1300 | 31¾ | 31 | 31½ | 30¾ |
| 39½ | 20⅝ | .. | Am Writ Pap ct | 200 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 4½ | 1½ | .. | Am Zinc Led&S | 1700 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5⅛ |
| 8¾ | 3⅜ | .. | Anaconda Cop | 17000 | 28 | 27 | 27¼ | 27½ |
| 43¼ | 18¾ | 1½ | Anchor Cap | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | .. |
| 36 | 19½ | 2.40 | Armour Del pf | 200 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 7¾ | 3⅜ | .. | Armour Del pf | 300 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2¼ |
| 4½ | 1½ | .. | Armour Ill A | 200 | 1¾ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¾ |
| 2⅛ | 1 | .. | Armour Ill B | 300 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 9 | 3¾ | .. | Arnold Constable | 400 | 9¼ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 28⅞ | 5¾ | .. | Asso Apparel Ind | 1700 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| ⅞ | ⅛ | .. | Asso Apparel rts | 200 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ |
| 29¾ | 16¼ | 2½ | Asso Dry Goods | 30 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 31 | .20 | 1.42 | Asso Oil | 400 | 16⅝ | 16⅜ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ |
| 203¾ | 132¾ | 10 | Atchison T &SF | 400 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 105½ |
| 108¼ | 100½ | 5 | Atchison pf | 100 | 91 | 91 | 91 | .. |
| 120 | 78 | 7 | Atl Coast Line | 2900 | 161½ | 159¾ | 161½ | 159¾ |
| 23⅜ | 11½ | 1 | Atl refining | 3100 | 173¼ | 169¾ | 171¼ | 169¾ |
| 29⅝ | 10½ | 4§ | Auburn Auto | 200 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 295½ | 101½ | .. | Austin Nichols | 10 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | .. |
| 2¼ | 1 | .. | Austin Nichols A | 800 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 28 | 18⅝ | 3 | Auto Sales | 30 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 3⅛ |
| 2½ | 1 | .. | Auto Sales pf | 30 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 5 | 2 | .. | Aviation Corp Del | 700 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3⅝ | .. |
| 6¼ | 3 | .. | | | | | | |

—B—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | 9⅜ | .. | Baldwin Loco | 200 | 15 | 14½ | 14¾ | 14 |
| 157½ | 107½ | 9 | Balt & Ohio | 3700 | 60½ | 57⅜ | 59¼ | 57 |
| 87⅞ | 43½ | 5 | Barnsdall A | 1400 | 8¾ | 8 | 8⅜ | 8 |
| 14½ | 5¾ | 1.40 | Beatrice Cream | 300 | 14⅞ | 14¾ | 14¾ | .. |
| 81 | 53½ | 1 | Bendix Aviation | 3900 | 21½ | 21 | 21⅜ | 21¼ |
| 25½ | 14⅞ | 1 | Best & Co | 300 | 38¾ | 38¾ | 38¾ | .. |
| 46¼ | 31¼ | 2 | Bethlehem Steel | 18100 | 47½ | 46¼ | 46¾ | 45¾ |
| 70¾ | 39⅜ | 4 | Beth Steel pf | 100 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 123⅞ | 96¾ | 7 | Bohn Alum & Br | 1200 | 35¾ | 35⅜ | 35¾ | 35¼ |
| 40½ | 20¾ | 1½ | Bon Ami A | 300 | 61¾ | 61¾ | 61¾ | .. |
| 66¼ | 60 | 4 | Borden | 1800 | 59¾ | 58⅝ | 59⅜ | 58¼ |
| 76½ | 47 | 3† | Borg Warner | 2000 | 20¼ | 19⅞ | 20 | 19½ |
| 30¾ | 14½ | 1 | Briggs Mfg | 10500 | 14¼ | 13¼ | 13⅝ | 13¼ |
| 22¾ | 8¼ | 1½ | Briggs & Strat | 100 | 16⅛ | 16¼ | 16¼ | .. |
| 24½ | 15 | 2 | Brockway pf | 30 | 13¼ | 11 | 11 | .. |
| 26 | 10½ | .. | Brooklyn Man T | 2900 | 60¾ | 60 | 60 | 59 |
| 69¾ | 53⅞ | 4 | Brooklyn M T pf | 300 | 92 | 92 | 92 | .. |
| 94¼ | 85⅜ | 6 | Brooklyn Un Gas | 300 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 109½ |
| 129¾ | 99 | 5 | Brown Shoe | 200 | 42¾ | 42½ | 42¾ | 41¾ |
| 13¼ | 32¾ | 3 | Bruns Terminal | 500 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| 9½ | 2 | .. | Bucyrus E cv pf | 100 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | 23¾ |
| 34⅞ | 20½ | 2½ | Budd Mfg | 400 | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 5⅝ | 2½ | .. | Budd Wheel | 300 | 9⅝ | 9¼ | 9⅜ | 9¼ |
| 13 | 7¼ | .. | Bulova Watch | 200 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 24 |
| 15¾ | 8⅛ | 1½ | Burrough Add | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | .. |
| 32½ | 19½ | 1 | Bush Terminal | 30 | 89¾ | 89 | 89¾ | .. |
| 31 | 17 | 2½ | Bush T Bldgs pf | 100 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 113 | 95½ | 7 | Butte Cop & Zinc | 100 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | .. |
| 2¾ | 1¼ | .. | Butte & Superior | 2500 | 33⅜ | 32¼ | 33⅛ | 32¼ |
| 13¾ | 3¾ | .. | Byers | | | | | |
| 69¾ | 23⅜ | .. | | | | | | |

—C—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16⅜ | 10¼ | 1 | Campbell Wy&C | 400 | 11¾ | 11 | 11¼ | 10½ |
| 43⅜ | 23½ | .. | Calumet & Ariz | 200 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | 40¾ |
| 11⅜ | 5 | .. | Calumet & Hecla | 400 | 40½ | 40 | 40⅛ | 40 |
| 45 | 29⅞ | 3 | Canada Dry | 800 | 26¾ | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¾ |
| 45¾ | 24 | 1¼ | Canadian Pacific | 11000 | 75½ | 72⅝ | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| 131½ | 59½ | 7 | Case Thresh | 10 | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| 116 | 95 | 7 | Case Thresh pf | 800 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | .. |
| 32½ | 21⅛ | 3 | Caterpillar Trac | 500 | 13½ | 13¼ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 16 | 8⅞ | .. | Celanese Corp | 200 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | .. |
| 6¼ | 2½ | .. | Century Ribbon | 700 | 6½ | 6 | 6¼ | 5½ |
| 7¼ | 2¾ | .. | Certain-Teed | 200 | 10 | 9⅞ | 10 | 10 |
| 23½ | 7⅝ | 3 | Checker Cab Mfg | 1800 | 38¾ | 37 | 38¾ | 37 |
| 54⅛ | 27½ | 3 | Chesapeake Corp | 3500 | 36¾ | 35½ | 36⅝ | 35¼ |
| 46½ | 27 | 2½ | Ches & Ohio | 400 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2¾ | ¾ | .. | Chi & Alton | 200 | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 13⅛ | 3 | .. | Chi & Alton pf | 100 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | .. |
| 7⅞ | 4 | .. | Chi & Gt West | 500 | 26⅞ | 26 | 26⅞ | .. |
| 27½ | 15¾ | .. | Chi & Gt W pf | 700 | 10½ | 10 | 10 | 9½ |
| 15¾ | 4¾ | .. | Chi Mil & St P pf | 200 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | 30⅞ |
| 45½ | 25 | 4 | Chi & N'western | 100 | 20 | 20 | 20 | .. |
| 35 | 15½ | .. | Chi Pneu T pf | 200 | 44 | 43 | 44 | .. |
| 65½ | 22½ | 4 | Chi Rock Isl & P | 4500 | 24 | 23⅜ | 23½ | 23½ |
| 25¾ | 12½ | 1 | Chrysler | 20 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | .. |
| 23 | 17 | 3 | Chi Yellow Cab | 200 | 27⅜ | 26¾ | 27 | .. |
| 43⅞ | 7 | 3 | City Stores | 200 | 14¾ | 14¼ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ |
| 170 | 133 | 7.50 | Coca Cola | 300 | 103¾ | 103 | 103¾ | 102¾ |
| 104½ | 101¾ | 6 | Colg-Palm-P pf | 400 | 14¾ | 13⅜ | 14¼ | 13¾ |
| 17½ | 9 | .. | Collins & Aikman | 200 | 16¼ | 15¾ | 16¼ | .. |
| 32¼ | 9¾ | 2§ | Colo Fuel & Ir | 4000 | 32¾ | 31½ | 31⅝ | 31½ |
| 45⅝ | 20⅝ | 5§ | Columbia Gas | 3000 | 9¼ | 9 | 9⅛ | 9⅜ |
| 35 | 15¾ | 5† | Col Graph ct | 2000 | 7½ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ |
| 111⅜ | 55 | 5† | Columbian Carb | 200 | 9⅝ | 9 | 9⅜ | 9⅜ |
| 163⅝ | 6 | .50 | Columbia Graph | 500 | 17¾ | 17 | 17½ | 17¼ |
| 23¼ | 13 | .. | Comm Credit | 100 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 35 | 20 | 1¾ | Comm Cred pf | 50 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 25½ | 21½ | 2 | Comm Cred pf B | 3000 | 17⅞ | 17⅜ | 17¾ | .. |
| 21½ | 10¾ | 1 | Comm Solvents | 1500 | 9¾ | 9¼ | 9⅝ | 8⅝ |
| 12 | 6⅞ | .. | Comwlth & So | 400 | 96¼ | 96⅜ | 96⅜ | 96¾ |
| 100⅝ | 90 | 6 | Comwlth &S pf | 900 | 13½ | 12½ | 13¼ | 12½ |
| 13⅞ | 6⅞ | .. | Congoleum Nairn | 400 | 8 | 7¾ | 8 | 8 |
| 15 | 3¾ | .. | Consol Film Ind | 200 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | 14¾ |
| 18⅛ | 10½ | 2 | Consol Film 1 pf | 9500 | 95¼ | 94¾ | 95¼ | 94½ |
| 109¾ | 82¼ | 4 | Consol Gas | 300 | 35 | 33½ | 33½ | 34 |
| 42½ | 25 | .. | Consol Rys Cu pf | 100 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 1¾ | 1 | .. | Consol Textile | 400 | 14½ | 14¼ | 14⅝ | 14 |
| 30 | 9¼ | .. | Cont Baking A | 800 | 58 | 57½ | 58 | 57 |
| 77½ | 44⅞ | 8 | Cont Baking pf | 1700 | 52 | 51½ | 52 | 51½ |
| 62¾ | 40⅜ | 2½ | Cont Can | 2100 | 41½ | 41 | 41½ | 40¾ |
| 51⅞ | 34 | 2.40 | Cont Insurance | 1400 | 9½ | 8½ | 9¼ | 8¾ |
| 12 | 5 | .. | Cont Oil | 1100 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4⅞ |
| 12 | 3½ | .. | Corn Shares | 2800 | 68 | 67 | 67¼ | 66⅜ |
| 86⅜ | 55⅜ | 3† | Corn Products | 300 | 8½ | 7½ | 8½ | 8 |
| 18 | 6¼ | .. | Coty | 200 | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. |
| 6⅛ | 2 | 7 | Crown Zellerbach | 70 | 89⅞ | 89 | 89⅞ | .. |
| 106 | 80 | 7 | Crucible Steel pf | 100 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 57⅛ | 21⅜ | .. | Cuban Am Sug | 12 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 36 |
| 35 | 16 | .. | Cuban Am S pf | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 4⅜ | 2⅜ | .. | Cuban Cane Pr | 100 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 48⅝ | 5 | .. | Cuban Dom S | 400 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 40¾ |
| 11½ | 4 | .. | Cudahy Packing | 100 | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ | .. |
| 48⅝ | 35¾ | 4 | Curtis Pub pf | 700 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¾ |
| 118⅜ | 112½ | 7 | Curtis Wright | 600 | 5 | 4¾ | 5 | .. |
| 5⅞ | 2½ | .. | Curtis-Wright A | | | | | |
| 8½ | 3 | .. | | | | | | |

—D—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | 9⅜ | .. | Davison Chem | 10 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12¾ |
| 157½ | 107½ | 9 | Del & Hudson | 1800 | 124¾ | 124¾ | 124¾ | 119¼ |
| 87⅞ | 43½ | 5 | Diamond Match | 200 | 27⅞ | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | 27⅝ |
| 27¾ | 24¾ | 1½ | Diamond M pf | 200 | 12 | 11½ | 12 | 11⅝ |
| 13½ | 8⅞ | 1 | Dome Mines | 1500 | 22⅝ | 22½ | 22⅝ | 23⅛ |
| 24 | 14½ | 1.20 | Dominion Stores | 800 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18⅝ | 18½ |
| 107 | 71 | 4† | Du Pont de Nem | 9500 | 90⅜ | 89¼ | 90⅛ | 89½ |

—E—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 185¾ | 118 | 5† | Eastman Kodak | 2800 | 148½ | 146 | 148½ | 146 |
| 21⅝ | 9¼ | 1.60 | Eaton Axle & Spg | 500 | 15½ | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 74⅞ | 34⅛ | 6 | Elec Auto-Lite | 3800 | 41⅜ | 40¼ | 41 | 40½ |
| 8¾ | 2 | .. | Elec Boat | 600 | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3¾ | 3½ |
| 9⅞ | 7¾ | .. | Elec & Mass w i | 200 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ |
| 60¾ | 20⅛ | 7 | Elec Pow & Lt | 8500 | 40½ | 39½ | 40 | 39¼ |
| 108½ | 92⅝ | 7 | Elec Pow & L pf | 200 | 101 | 100½ | 101 | .. |
| 41½ | 30 | 3 | Endicott Johnson | 300 | 42¼ | 42 | 42½ | .. |
| 49 | 28½ | 2 | Engineers Pub S | 200 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 91 | 75 | 5½ | Enginrs PS 5½ pf | 400 | 74 | 74 | 74 | .. |
| 39¾ | 13½ | 4 | Erie RR | 400 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 45½ | 25 | .. | Erie RR 1pf | 400 | 33 | 32¾ | 33 | .. |
| 12¾ | 5½ | .. | Eureka Vacuum | 200 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | .. |

—F—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49⅞ | 30 | 1½† | Fed Lt & Trac | 100 | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ |
| 30 | 11½ | 2.40 | Fed Water Serv | 1200 | 15¾ | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15⅞ |
| 56¼ | 38¼ | 2.60 | Fidelity Phe F In | 200 | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | .. |
| 59 | 41 | 2½ | First Nat Stores | 400 | 55 | 54½ | 55 | .. |
| 64½ | 21½ | 2 | Fourth Nat Inv | 800 | 27¾ | 26¾ | 27¾ | 26¾ |
| 32½ | 20½ | .55 | Foundation | 100 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 17½ | 4⅞ | .. | Fox Film A | 1200 | 17½ | 16¾ | 16¾ | 17 |
| 38⅝ | 11⅞ | 2½ | Freeport Texas | 400 | 27¼ | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 43¼ | 22 | 3 | | | | | | |

—G—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 73½ | 52⅞ | 4 | Gen Am Tnk Car | 400 | 59 | 58¼ | 58 | 58 |
| 47 | 15¼ | 3 | Gen Asphalt | 400 | 23⅜ | 22 | 23 | 22 |
| 25⅝ | 17⅛ | 2 | Gen Baking | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21½ |
| 116 | 96 | 8 | Gen Baking pf | 20 | 108 | 108 | 108 | .. |
| 9½ | 5 | .. | Gen Bronze | 17000 | 9¾ | 9 | 9½ | 9⅞ |
| 54⅝ | 36 | 1.60 | Gen Elec Sp | 12600 | 43 | 41¾ | 42¾ | 41⅞ |
| 12½ | 11½ | .60 | Gen Foods | 300 | 13¾ | 11¼ | 11⅜ | .. |
| 56 | 43 | .30 | Gen Gas & E A | 1100 | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 | 4¾ |
| 8½ | 4⅛ | .30 | Gen Gas6 & E 7% | 10 | 70 | 70 | 70 | .. |
| 90 | 69 | 7 | Gen Mills | 100 | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37½ |
| 50 | 35 | 3 | Gen Motors | 13500 | 38¾ | 37⅞ | 38¼ | 38 |
| 48 | 31½ | 3 | Gen Mot 5% pf | 200 | 103½ | 102¾ | 103½ | 103 |
| 103¼ | 95 | 5 | Gen Out Ad | 300 | 14¾ | 14¼ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ |
| 10¼ | 5 | .. | Gen Out Ad A | 600 | 11¾ | 11¼ | 11⅜ | 10¾ |
| 28 | 10⅝ | 4 | Gen Print Ink pf | 10 | 69¾ | 69¾ | 69¾ | 67 |
| 76 | 59½ | 6 | Gen Pub Service | 400 | 13¾ | 13½ | 13⅝ | 13½ |
| 23 | 8¼ | .. | Gen Realty | 100 | 3½ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 9½ | 2¾ | .. | Gen Rity pf | 100 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 34 |
| 74½ | 32 | 6 | Gen Refractories | 100 | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34½ |
| 57¾ | 29 | 4 | Gen Thea Equip | 800 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3¾ |
| 15½ | 3⅜ | .. | Gillette Saf Raz | 2000 | 22½ | 21½ | 22⅜ | 21¾ |
| 38¾ | 18⅝ | 5 | Gillette S R pf | 400 | 69 | 68½ | 69 | .. |
| 76⅞ | 62⅝ | 5 | Glidden | 100 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 16½ | 7¾ | .. | Glidden pf | 120 | 69¾ | 66 | 69¾ | .. |
| 78 | 48 | .. | Globe (Adolf) | 1300 | 7½ | 7½ | 7⅝ | 7½ |
| 9 | 4 | .. | Gold Dust | 1800 | 29¼ | 28½ | 28⅝ | 28¼ |
| 42½ | 21 | 2½ | Goodrich | 400 | 13¾ | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 20⅞ | 8¼ | .. | Goodyear | 400 | 41 | 40¾ | 41 | 40½ |
| 52¾ | 30⅝ | 3 | Granby | 100 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 22⅜ | 10 | 1† | Grand-Sil Stores | 100 | 16 | 15½ | 16 | 15½ |
| 18⅜ | 10⅝ | 3 | Grand Union | 200 | 43⅞ | 43 | 43½ | .. |
| 46 | 36 | 3 | Grand Un pf | 180 | 22 | 22 | 22 | .. |
| 29¾ | 18½ | 2 | Granite City Sti | 400 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27½ | 28 |
| 39¾ | 25¾ | 1 | Grant (W T) | 400 | 27¼ | 27 | 27¼ | 27½ |
| 69¾ | 43¼ | 4 | Great Nor pf | 300 | 10⅝ | 10¼ | 10⅝ | 10½ |
| 11⅞ | 1¼ | .. | Great Wes Sug | 20 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 96½ | 80½ | 7 | Great W Sug pf | | | | | |

—H—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | 26½ | 1¾ | Hack W pf A | 10 | 28¼ | 28½ | 28½ | 28 |
| 9¾ | 4½ | .. | Hahn Dept Sto | 200 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8¾ |
| 85 | 56 | 6½ | Hahn D S pf | 200 | 84½ | 84 | 84½ | 84½ |
| 19¾ | 13 | 1.20 | Hall Printing | 300 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | 15⅛ |
| 8 | 2½ | .. | Hayes Body | 300 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | .. |
| 18 | 9⅞ | .80 | Hercules Motors | 50 | 10¼ | 10 | 10 | .. |
| 119½ | 111 | 7 | Hercules Pawd pf | 100 | 116 | 115 | 115½ | 116 |
| 103¾ | 83¼ | 5 | Hershey Choc | 400 | 95½ | 95⅛ | 95⅛ | .. |
| 104 | 93 | 5 | Hershey Choc pf | 1200 | 102¾ | 102 | 102 | .. |
| 19½ | 5⅝ | .. | Hollander | 400 | 17½ | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16 |
| 37 | 26 | 2½† | Holland Furnace | 400 | 31¾ | 31 | 31 | 32 |
| 9¾ | 4½ | .. | Houdaille Her B | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4⅞ |
| 68½ | 27 | .. | Houston Oil | 1300 | 43¼ | 41¾ | 43 | 41 |
| 14½ | 6 | .. | Houston Oil new | 400 | 9½ | 9¼ | 9¾ | 8¾ |
| 44⅛ | 33⅞ | 3½ | Hudson & Man | 1000 | 13¾ | 13¼ | 13⅜ | 13½ |
| 26 | 11 | 1 | Hudson Motor | 1200 | 7¼ | 7 | 7 | .. |
| 13½ | 5¾ | .. | Hupp Motors | | | | | |

—I—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 89 | 41⅛ | 4 | Ill Central | 200 | 48½ | 48 | 48½ | 47 |
| 11⅝ | 4½ | .. | Inspiration Cop | 300 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | .. |

| 1931 High | 1931 Low | Div. In $ | | Sales | High | Low | July 21 | Last July 20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | 10¼ | .. | Insurashare Del | 100 | 12 | 12 | 12 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | Insurashare Pf | 100 | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 34 | 19¾ | .. | Interboro Rap T | 400 | 33¾ | 33½ | 33⅝ | 33¾ |
| 66⅛ | 37¾ | 4 | Int Cement | 100 | 33½ | .. | .. | 3 |
| 4 | 1 | .. | Int Combustion | 1900 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 60⅛ | 36⅝ | 2½ | Int Harvester | 300 | 43½ | 43⅛ | 43½ | 43½ |
| 7¼ | 3¾ | .. | Int Mercantile | 800 | 25½ | 24¾ | 25 | 25 |
| 36⅜ | 19¾ | 2 | Int Nickel | 1400 | 15 | 14⅝ | 15 | 14⅝ |
| 77½ | 9¼ | .60 | Int Paper | 30 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | 23¾ |
| 63⅛ | 18⅜ | .. | Int Paper 7% pf | 100 | 23¾ | 23¼ | 23¼ | .. |
| 43½ | 18⅛ | .. | Int Pap&Pow pf | 30 | 58 | 58 | 58 | .. |
| 69¼ | 44¼ | .. | Int Pr Ink pf | 100 | 34 | 34 | 34 | .. |
| 44¾ | 20½ | 1 | Int Salt | 1900 | 53 | 49¾ | 51¼ | 50½ |
| 58 | 33 | 1 | Int Shoe | 10 | 68 | 68 | 68 | .. |
| 94¼ | 68½ | 1 | Int Silver pf | 400 | 35¾ | 31m | 33½ | 33 |
| 38⅝ | 18¼ | 1 | Int Tel & Tel | 4500 | 32¼ | 31¾ | 32 | 32¼ |

—J—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 87¼ | 38⅛ | 4 | Jewel Tea | 200 | 41 | 40 | 41 | .. |
| 80¾ | 40⅝ | 3 | Johns Manville | 9200 | 55½ | 52¼ | 54½ | 53¾ |

—K—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 45 | 25 | 3 | Kan C & South | 100 | 29 | 29 | 29 | .. |
| 4 | 1 | .. | Kayser (J) & Co | 200 | 13 | 13 | 13 | .. |
| 34½ | 10¼ | 1 | Kelly-Springfield | 1300 | 3¾ | 3¼ | 3⅝ | 3¼ |
| 3½ | 1¼ | .. | Kelly-Sp 8% | 3000 | 18 | 16 | 16 | .. |
| 26 | 9½ | .. | Kelsey Hayes Wh | 800 | 11¼ | 10 | 11¼ | 10 |
| 39¾ | 8 | .. | Kelvinator Corp | 3200 | 11¼ | 10⅝ | 11 | 11 |
| 11½ | 4⅜ | .. | Kendall Co pf | 6000 | 81 | 80½ | 81 | .. |
| 102 | 88 | 6 | Kendall Co pf | 2500 | 85½ | 85 | 85½ | 85½ |
| 11½ | 4⅝ | 1 | Kennecott Cop | 3300 | 14¼ | 13⅜ | 14 | 13¾ |
| 30½ | 11 | .. | Kinney & Co | 200 | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | 30¾ |
| 35 | 15 | 1.60 | Kresge | 2000 | 8¾ | 8½ | 8¾ | .. |
| 67¾ | 44¾ | .. | Kresge Dept S | 4000 | 30¼ | 30 | 30½ | 30¾ |
| 37¾ | 17½ | 1.61 | Kreuger & Toll | 3500 | 30¾ | 30¼ | 30½ | 29½ |
| 38½ | 18 | 1 | Kroger Groc & B | | | | | |

—L—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4¾ | 2¼ | .. | Lee Rubber | 100 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | .. |
| 18¾ | 9¼ | .. | Lehigh Fort Cem | 100 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10½ |
| 12¾ | 6¼ | 7 | Lehigh P Cem pf | 30 | 89 | 89 | 89 | .. |
| 101½ | 80 | 7 | Lehigh V Coal pf | 100 | 27 | 27 | 27 | .. |
|

# CLOTH MARKET ACTIVE WITH PRICES LOWER

## Sentiment in Fine Goods Division Cheerful—Ordering for Fall

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 21—Business in the primary cotton cloth market began the week in a rather listless fashion but gradually improved. During the latter part of the week several million yards were moved at slightly lower prices.

In the print cloth division the 38½-inch 60x48, 6.25-yard, was in greatest demand and scarcest supply and sold at 4½c for nearby, with a few late delivery orders at 4⅜c. The 64x60 5.35-yard, sold at 5c early, and later at 4⅞c. Second hands sold this construction at 4¾c all week.

The 68x72 4.75-yard dropped from 5¾@⅝ to 5½c. The 72x76 4.25-yard dropped from 6¼ to 6c, and the 80x80 4.00-yard from 6½@⅜c to 6¼c.

Sheetings were quiet, the 31-inch 48 squares, 5.00-yard, selling from 4c to 3⅞c, the 36-inch, 40x36 6.50-yard, from 3½c to 3c, and the 36-inch 48 squares, 5.00-yard, from 4¼ to 4⅛c. The 36-inch 48 squares, 2.85-yard dropped from 6c to 5⅞c@6c. The 40-inch 2.85-yard varied from 6@6¼c early to 6¼@5⅞c late. The 40-inch, 44x44, 5.00-yard, sold at 4¼@⅜c to 4⅛c.

### Pajama Checks Quiet

Pajama checks were quiet and unchanged. Osnaburgs were also firm. Drills were quiet and slightly weaker. The 37-inch 3.95-yard held firm at 5½c for nearby and 5⅝c for future delivery, and the 2.00-yard goods at 8¾c.

Sateen twills, 43-inch, 64x112 3.65-yard, sold from 10½ to 10¾ c southern to 11c to 11¼c eastern. Plain sateens, 37½-inch, 64x72, brought 5¾ to 6c. Carded broadcloths yielded from 5⅞@⅛c to 5⅛@¼c for the 36½-inch 80x60, 5.00-yard, and from 6c@6½ to 6c for the 90x60, 4.32-yard.

In the fine goods division sentiment was cheerful. Reports show that mills are very generally adhering to their curtailed schedule of production, and that there is not likely to be any great increase of stocks on hand. Orders are beginning to come in for the fall season. Retailers are sending in repeat orders which are passed along to mills having goods in warp. Many converters are closing the season with clean shelves, having disposed of their entire product.

### Fine Goods Demand Gains

Demand for fine goods gradually increased as the week progressed. Combed lawns and voiles were in greatest demand in plain cottons, while in cotton-and-rayon goods special combinations of rayon, cotton and ascetate yarns were of interest.

Combed lawns, 40-inch, 84x80 11.00-yard, sold at 11 to 11½c. The 88x80 8.50-yard brought usually 9⅜ to 9¼c, but some sales were recorded at 9¼c. Dimity-striped lawns, 36-inch, 96x68 9.00-yard, sold at 8½ to 8¾c, and the 116x76 8.00-yard at 10 to 10¼c. Pongees, 38-inch 72x100, 6.25-yard, sold at 8¾ to 9¾c, according to quality.

Combed voiles, 40-inch 60x56 ordinary hard twist, brought from 7¼ to 7½c for nearby and 7⅛ to 7¼c for future delivery. The extra hard twist of the same count brought 9 to 9¼c. Combed broadcloths were in slightly improved demand. The 128x68 sold from 11 to 12c southern and at 11¼ to 12½c eastern.

### Rayon Mixtures

Rayon-and-cotton alpaca, 68x64, sold at 14c, with 60 and at 12½c with 32 to 40-filament. Mock crepes, 35-inch 68x48, brought 8¾ to 9c, and the 68x52 9¼ to 9½c. Rayon-filled flat crepes, 76x56, with 150-denier and 60-filament, moved at 12⅝ to 13c, and with 32 to 40-filament at 12 to 12¾c.

Rayon-and-cotton voiles, 35½-inch 60x54, with 75-denier, sold at 17½ to 18½c, and ascetate voiles, 39-inch 64x64, with 75-denier, at 27 to 30c. Rayon-and-cotton taffeta, 35-inch 112x80, with 80s combed warp and 100-denier, 40-filament, brought 15½c. Rayon-and-cotton serge, 36-inch 80x56, with 30s carded warp and 150-denier rayon filling, moved at 12¾ to 13c.

## DIVIDENDS

Lamson & Sessions Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 22.

Tampa Electric Company declared a quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the preferred capital stock series A, a quarterly dividend of 50 cents cash and a semiannual dividend of 2-100 of a share of common stock on the common capital stock of the company, all payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 24.

Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company declared the regular semiannual dividend of $1.50 on the common, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 4.

Blauner's, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1.

Sun Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Sept. 15, to stock of record Aug. 25.

Powdrell & Alexander, Inc. declared the regular dividend of 87½ cents a share on the common, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1, and also the usual quarterly preferred dividend of $1.75, payable Oct. 1, to stock of record Sept. 15.

George A. Hormel & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1.

### LOFT, INC., PROIT

NEW YORK, July 21—Loft Inc., reports for the six months ended June 30 net from operations of $219,005 after depreciation, amortization, interest, taxes, etc., equivalent to 21 cents a share on 1,023,209 no par shares. The company owns approximately 71 per cent of Happiness Candy Stores, Inc., stock, and a proportion of the loss of that company for the six months allocatable to the stock owned by Loft, Inc., was $43,074. In the first half of 1930 net loss was $260,-971 after depreciation, interest, inventory adjustments, etc.

### ASSOCIATED APPAREL INDUSTRIES

NEW YORK, July 21—The Associated Apparel Industries, Inc., reports for the six months to May 31 loss of $132,948, compared with net profit of $632,792, or $3.05, a share a year ago.

THE securities advertised in this newspaper are not guaranteed as investments by The Christian Science Monitor.

The publishers aim to accept advertisements of sound securities only, but those making investments on account of such advertisements should make their own investigations before buying.

Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

# New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:30 p. m.)

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Adams Express 4s '48 | 87 | 87 |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '44 | 71¼ | 71 |
| Allis Chalmers dweb 5s '37 | 103 | 102 |
| Amer Chain deb 6s '33 | 100 | 100 |
| Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030 | 77¼ | 77 |
| Amer I G Chem 5½s '49 | 99¼ | 98¾ |
| Amer Inter 5½s '49 | 85 | 85 |
| Amer Metals Co 5½s '34 | 81 | 80 |
| Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42 | 18 | 18 |
| Amer Smelting 5s '47 | 103½ | 103 |
| Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37 | 104⅝ | 104⅜ |
| Amer T&T 4½s '39 C cv | 133⅝ | 133⅝ |
| Amer T&T col 5s '46 | 106⅞ | 106¾ |
| Amer T&T 4½s '36 | 103½ | 103⅛ |
| Amer T&T deb 5s '60 | 106¼ | 106 |
| Amer T&T 5s '65 | 106½ | 106¼ |
| Amer T&T deb 5½s '43 | 110¾ | 110½ |
| Armour & Co 4½s '39 | 80¾ | 80¾ |
| Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43 | 73 | 72½ |
| Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 stamped | 96⅛ | 96⅛ |
| Atch T&SF gen 4s '95 | 100⅜ | 100⅛ |
| Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52 | 97⅜ | 97⅜ |
| Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52 | 90¼ | 90¼ |
| Atl Refining deb 5s '37 | 102 | 102 |
| Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48 | 98⅝ | 98⅝ |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 | 101 | 100⅞ |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60 | 91⅛ | 91¼ |
| Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95 | 101¼ | 100½ |
| Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50 | 104 | 103¾ |
| Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48 | 106⅞ | 106⅞ |
| Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95 | 107⅝ | 107¼ |
| Ben Ind Loan 6s '46 | 98 | 98 |
| Beth Steel pur mon 6s '36 | 104 | 104 |
| Beth Steel rfg 5s '42 | 105½ | 105½ |
| Boston & Maine 5s '55 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Boston & Maine 4¾s '61 | 96⅛ | 96 |
| Bklyn-Man Tr af 6s '68 | 101⅞ | 101¾ |
| Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50 | 91 | 91 |
| Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50 | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81 | 106½ | 106½ |
| Buff R & P 4½s '57 | 77 | 77 |
| Bush Term 1st 4s '52 | 91 | 91 |
| Bush Term con 5s '55 | 85 | 84½ |
| Bush Term Bldg 5s '60 | 100¼ | 100 |
| By Products Coke 5½s '45 | 97 | 97 |
| Calif Fruit P 5s '38 | 95 | 95 |
| Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42 | 30 | 30 |
| Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54 | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '57 | 100⅜ | 100½ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '68 | 100⅛ | 100¼ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '55 | 102 | 102 |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '56 | 100⅛ | 100¼ |
| Can Nat Ry 5s July '69 | 106 | 106 |
| Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69 | 106 | 106 |
| Can North deb 7s '40 | 113⅜ | 113 |
| Can Pacific deb 4s | 85½ | 85¾ |
| Can Pacific 4½s '46 | 101⅜ | 101⅜ |
| Can Pacific 5s '54 | 102½ | 102¼ |
| Carolina Clin & O 6s '53 | 108 | 107¾ |
| Cen Ill El & Gas 5s '51 | 97¼ | 97½ |
| Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49 | 98⅛ | 98⅛ |
| Cen Pacific 5s '60 | 104 | 104 |
| Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87 | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| Certainteed 5½s '48 | 54 | 53¼ |
| Ches Corp 5s '47 | 98 | 97¾ |
| Ches & O cv 4½s A '93 | 102 | 102 |
| Ches & O 4½s B | 102 | 102 |
| Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49 | 69⅛ | 69⅛ |
| Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58 | 99⅜ | 99¼ |
| Chicago B & Q 4½s '77 | 106 | 106 |
| Chicago Gt West 4s '59 | 66½ | 66¼ |
| Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66 | 75 | 75 |
| Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89 | 82⅞ | 82⅞ |
| Chicago M&StP 4¾s | 96 | 96 |
| Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000 | 24¼ | 24 |
| Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75 | 62 | 62 |
| Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 | 82½ | 82½ |
| Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49 | 76½ | 76 |
| Chicago & Nw 6½s '36 | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88 | 89¼ | 89 |
| Chicago RI&PP rfg 4s '34 | 94 | 93¼ |
| Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A | 82¾ | 82 |
| Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60 | 79 | 78½ |
| Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63 | 104 | 104 |
| Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63 | 106¼ | 106½ |
| Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63 | 116¼ | 116¼ |
| Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52 | 91 | 91 |
| Chile Copper 5s '47 | 89 | 88½ |
| Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A | 96⅞ | 96⅜ |
| Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93 | 93 | 92¾ |
| Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63 | 104½ | 104½ |
| Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77 | 97½ | 97½ |
| Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61 | 99¾ | 99 |
| Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May | 99¾ | 99½ |
| Columbus Gas Co 5s '32 | 98¾ | 98¼ |
| Com Az Baraqua 7½s '37 | 25 | 25 |
| Com Inv Trust 5½s '49 | 98½ | 98½ |
| Con Gas 4½s '51 | 102¾ | 102½ |
| Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36 | 107½ | 107½ |
| Container Corp 5s ct '43 | 33 | 33 |
| Crown Wil Paper 6s '51 | 88½ | 88½ |
| Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40 | 69½ | 69½ |
| Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 | 40 | 40 |
| Cuba RR 1st 5s '52 | 63½ | 63½ |
| Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36 | 72 | 72 |
| Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43 | 96½ | 96¼ |
| Den & Rio G co n4s '36 | 93 | 93 |
| Detroit Ed 4½s D '61 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| Detroit Ed col 5s '33 | 104 | 104 |
| Dodge Bros sf 6s' 40 | 91 | 90⅝ |
| Dold Packing 6s' 42 | 57⅝ | 57⅝ |
| Duquesne P & L 4½s '67 | 106 | 106 |
| Erie RR cv 4s A '53 | 74⅛ | 74⅛ |
| Erie RR gen 5s ser '96 | 87⅝ | 87⅝ |
| Erie RR ref 5s' 67 | 78½ | 78½ |
| Erie RR gen lien | 77⅛ | 78½ |
| Erie RR gen 5s' 75 | 79¾ | 79¾ |
| Erie (Pa) col 4s' 51 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 B | 90 | 90 |
| Gen Am Inv 5s' 52 | 85 | 85 |
| Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s' 37 | 10 | |
| Gen Pub Svc 5½s' 39 | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww | 77½ | 77 |
| Gen Theater Equip 6s' 40 | 35¼ | 35 |
| Goodrich 6s' 45 | 63⅜ | 63½ |
| Goodrich 1st 6½s' 47 | 98 | 98 |
| Goodyear Tire 5s' 57 | 91½ | 91 |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36 | 108½ | 108½ |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40 | 112⅝ | 112⅝ |
| Great Northern 4½s '77 E | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| Great Northern 5s '73 C | 103 | 103 |
| Great Northern gen 5½s B '52 | 108⅜ | 108⅜ |
| Great Northern 7s '36 A | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| Hoe & Co 6½s '34 | 52 | 52 |
| Houston Oil 5½s '40 | 89½ | 89½ |
| Hudson Coal 5s' 62 | 61¾ | 61½ |
| Hudson & Man adj in 5s' 57 | 79 | 79 |
| Humble Oil 5½s '32 | 102½ | 102½ |
| Ill Central 4s' 53 | 78½ | 78½ |
| Ill Central rfg 4s '55 | 81⅞ | 81⅞ |
| Ill Central 4¾s '66 | 76½ | 76½ |
| Ill Central 5s' 52 | 99 | 99 |
| Ill Central 6½s '36 | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63 | 78½ | 78½ |
| Ill Central CStL&NO 5s' 63 | 88 | 87½ |
| Ind Limestone 6s' 41 | 25½ | 25½ |
| Ind Union Railway 5s A '65 | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| Inland Steel 4½s A '78 | 96 | 95 |
| Inland Steel 4½s B '81 | 95 | 94⅝ |
| InterHydro El 6s' 44 | 81¼ | 81 |
| Inter Match 5s ex rcts '41 | 93½ | 92 |
| Inter Match Corp 5s' 47 | 88 | 87½ |
| Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66 | 71¼ | 70½ |
| Int & G Nor 5s B '56 | 78¼ | 78¼ |
| Int & G Nor 5s C '56 | 78¼ | 78¼ |
| Int & G Nor 1st 6s' 52 | 87¾ | 87¾ |
| Int & G Nor adj 6s '52 | 52 | 52 |
| Int Mer Mar col 6s' 41 | 73½ | 73½ |
| Int Paper 6s' 55 | 54 | 54 |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39 | 92½ | 92 |
| Int Tel & Tel 5s' 55 | 88 | 87½ |
| Kendall Co 5½s 'ww '48 | 68 | 68 |
| Kan City P & L 4½s '61 | 106½ | 106½ |
| Kan City So 1st 3s '50 | 80 | 80 |
| Kan City So rfg 5s '50 | 93¼ | 91 |
| Kan Gas & Elec 5s '52 | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80 | 98⅝ | 98½ |
| Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46 | 68 | 68 |
| Kresge Foundation 6s '36 | 102½ | 102¼ |
| Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34 | 103 | 103 |
| Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C | 101¾ | 101½ |
| Laclede Gas 5½s D | 101⅝ | 101¼ |
| Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37 | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s '2003 | 88¾ | 88½ |
| Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003 | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| Lehigh Val 5s 2003 | 105¾ | 105 |
| Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33 | 101⅜ | 101⅜ |
| Loew's Inc 6s '41 | 98 | 98 |
| Long Dock 6s | 106¼ | 106 |
| Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52 | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| L&N uni 4s '40 | 99⅝ | 99½ |
| L&N rfg 4½s C 2003 | 97 | 97 |
| Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42 sta | 20 | 20¼ |
| Market St Ry gold 7s '40 | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| McCrory Stores 5½s '41 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| Meade 6s '45 ww | 72½ | 72½ |
| Metro Edison 4½s '68 | 104⅝ | 100⅝ |
| Metrod Edison rfg 5s '53 | 105½ | 105½ |
| Metro Water 5½s '50 | 56 | 56 |
| Midvale Steel col 5s '36 | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| Min StP & SSM 5s '38 | 71 | 71 |
| Min StP & SSM 6½s | 98½ | 98⅜ |
| Mo Ill 5s | 52½ | 52½ |
| Mo K & T pi 5s A '62 | 94½ | 96½ |
| Mo Pacific gen 4s '75 | 65½ | 65¾ |
| Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65 | 86¾ | 86¾ |
| Mo Pacific 5s F '77 | 85¼ | 84 |
| Mo Pacific 5s G '78 | 85 | 84½ |
| Mo Pacific 5s H '80 | 85 | 85 |
| Mo Pac 5s 1' 81 | 85 | 84 |
| Mo Pacific 5½s '49 | 81 | 81 |
| Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39 | 73 | 72½ |
| Morris & Essex 4½s '55 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48 | 102½ | 102⅜ |
| New Eng T&T 4½s B '61 | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| N J Pow 4½s | 102½ | 102 |
| N O Pub Ser 5s A '52 | 94 | 94 |
| N O T & M 5s B '54 | 60¼ | 60¼ |
| NYC&HR gen 3½s '97 | 84¼ | 84¼ |
| NYC&HR con 4s A '98 | 102 | 102 |
| NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013 | 98 | 97⅝ |
| NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013 | 105 | 104½ |
| NYC&HR rfg 6½s '35 | 106½ | 106½ |
| NYC M C col 6s | 101 | 101 |
| NYC M C col 5½s | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37 | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| NY Chi & StL 4½s '78 | 75 | 75 |
| NY Chi & StL 6s A '32 | 95 | 95 |
| NY Edison 5s '44 | 107 | 106⅞ |
| NY Edison rfg 6½s '41 | 116¼ | 116 |
| NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49 | 101 | 101 |
| NY GELH&P 5s '48 | 112 | 112 |
| NY NH&H 4½s '67 | 83½ | 83¼ |
| NY NH&H cv 6s '48 | 115⅝ | 115⅝ |
| NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92 | 59 | 58⅞ |
| NY Tel gen 4½s '39 | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| NY Tel rfg 6s '41 | 106¼ | 106 |
| Niag Falls Pow 6s '32 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Niag Lock & O P 5s '55 | 105⅛ | 105⅛ |
| Niag Share 5½s '50 | 95 | 95 |
| Nort & W con 4s '96 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| North Am Co 5s '61 | 101 | 100⅞ |
| Nor Am Ed 5s C '60 | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| Nor Am Ed 5½s '63 | 105 | 104¼ |
| Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47 | 107 | 107 |
| Nor Pacific 6s B 2047 | 110⅜ | 110⅜ |
| Nor States Pow 5s A '41 | 105 | 105 |
| Nor States Pow 5s B '41 | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| Old Be Coal 6s '44 | 38 | 38 |
| Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43 | 106⅝ | 106⅝ |
| Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61 | 95 | 95 |
| Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '53 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| Pa-Am Pet & T 5s '34 | 102 | 102 |
| Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40 | 93½ | 93½ |
| Paramount Publix 5½s '50 | 79½ | 79 |
| Paramount Bwy 5½s '51 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Paramount Pam Las 6s '47 | 89 | 88½ |
| Pathe Ex inc 7s '37 | 93½ | 93¼ |
| Penn P & L 4½s | 97¾ | 97½ |
| Penn C & D RR 4½s A '77 | 100 | 100 |
| Penn Railroad 4½s D '70 | 96 | 95¾ |
| Penn Railroad 4½s '63 | 103¼ | 103 |
| Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65 | 101¼ | 101 |
| Penn Railroad 4½s D '21 | 98½ | 98½ |
| Penn Railroad gen 5s '68 | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36 | 110⅝ | 110¼ |
| Pere Marquette 4s '56 | 85½ | 85½ |
| Pere Marquette 5s '56 | 96 | 95½ |
| Phillips Pet 5½s '39 | 87 | 86¼ |
| Philadelphia Co 5s '67 | 103 | 103 |
| Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71 | 98¾ | 98¼ |
| Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67 | 88¼ | 87¾ |
| Phil & Read C&I 6s '49 | 97 | 97 |
| Phil Balt & W 4s | 100 | 100 |
| Pierce Oil deb 8s '31 | 103 | 103 |
| Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43 | 105½ | 105½ |
| Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| Pitts CC&StL 6s B '75 | 109 | 108¾ |
| Port Art C & Dock 6s '53 | 100 | 100 |
| Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53 | 66 | 66 |
| Pub Svc E&G 4s | 98½ | 98½ |
| Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67 | 105 | 105 |
| Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970 | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| Pure Oil 5½s '60 | 85 | 85 |
| Purity Baking 5½s '48 | 94½ | 94½ |
| Read rfg 4½s A '97 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Read rfg 4½s '97 B | 102 | 102 |
| Remington Arms af 6s '37 | 86½ | 86 |
| Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww | 79¾ | 79¼ |
| Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44 | 39¾ | 39 |
| Rock I Ar & Lou 4½s '34 | 92 | 92 |
| St Louis IM&S & R&G div '33 | 97 | 97 |
| St Louis & SF 4s A '50 | 68½ | 68 |
| St Louis & SF 4½s '78 | 56¾ | 55¾ |
| St Louis & SF 5s B '50 | 79 | 79 |
| St Louis SW 1st 5s '52 | 84 | 84 |
| StP & KCSL 4½s '41 | 101½ | 101½ |
| San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52 | 108 | 108 |
| San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43 | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| Seabd AL rfg 4s '59 | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| Seabd AL con 6s '45 | 14¾ | 14 |
| Shell Pipe 5s '52 | 90 | 89½ |
| Shell Union 5s '47 | 78¾ | 78¼ |
| Shell Union 5s ww '49 | 79¾ | 79½ |
| Shubert Theater 6s '42 | 10½ | 10½ |
| Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38 | 93½ | 93½ |
| Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37 | 96 | 96 |
| Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38 | 103 | 102⅝ |
| Sinclair Pipe L af 5s '42 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39 | 61 | 61 |
| Southern Colo Pow 6s '47 | 103½ | 103½ |
| Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55 | 97⅛ | 97⅛ |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww | 95⅞ | 95¾ |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '81 | 92¾ | 92½ |
| Southern Pacific SF Ter 4s '50 | 96½ | 96½ |
| Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| Southern Ry gen 4s '56 | 82 | 81⅝ |
| Southern Ry gen 6½s '56 | 109 | 109 |
| Southern Ry 5s StL div '51 | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54 | 107⅝ | 107⅜ |
| Stand Oil NJ 5s '46 | 104¼ | 104⅛ |
| Stand Oil NY 4½s '51 | 100⅜ | 100¼ |
| Stevens Hotel 6s '45 | 53 | 52½ |
| Tenn Elec Power 6s '47 | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| Tenn Cen Ry 6s '47 | 80 | 80 |
| Texarkana 1st 5½s '50 | 100 | 100 |
| Texas Corp 5s '44 | 95 | 95 |
| Tex & Pac 5s D '80 | 93¼ | 93⅛ |
| Third Ave rfg 4s '60 | 58¾ | 58¾ |
| Third Ave adj 5s '60 | 108 | 108 |
| Union El L & P rfg 5s '33 | 102¾ | 102⅞ |
| Union El L & P 5½s '54 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| Union Pacific 1st 4s '47 | 102 | 101¾ |
| Union Pacific 4s '68 | 94 | 94 |
| Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008 | 97⅞ | 97¾ |
| Union Pacific 4½s '67 | 101 | 100⅞ |
| US Rubber Co 5s '47 | 69 | 69 |
| Utah Tt & Trac 5s '44 | 99¾ | 99½ |
| Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44 | 103½ | 103½ |
| Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww | 68½ | 68 |
| Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47 | 74½ | 74½ |
| Vanadium 5s '41 | 87 | 86½ |
| Vertientes Sugar 7s '42 | 35 | 35 |
| Warren Bros 6s | 86 | 85 |
| Wabash RR 3d 5s '39 | 99½ | 99½ |
| Wabash RR 5s D '80 | 67½ | 67½ |
| Wabash Tol 4s | 91½ | 91½ |
| West Pa Pow 5s G '56 | 95½ | 97½ |
| Western Elec 5s '44 | 106⅞ | 106⅞ |
| Western Maryland 4s '52 | 78 | 78 |
| Western Maryland 5½s '77 | 89 | 89 |
| Western Union R E 4½s '50 | 102⅜ | 102 |
| Western Union 5s '51 | 103½ | 103½ |
| Western Union 5½s '36 | 109⅝ | 109⅝ |
| Western Union 5s '50 | 103 | 103 |
| White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww | 103½ | 103½ |
| Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41 | 96 | 94½ |
| Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49 | 54 | 54 |
| Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36 | 58 | 58 |
| Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 A | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| Youngstown Sheet 6s '78 B | 100 | 99⅞ |

### LIBERTY BONDS

| | High | Low | Jul31 | Jul30 | Last Yr. Ago |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3½s '47 | 102.21 | 102.21 | 102.21 | 102.19 | |
| 1st 4¼s '47 | 103.9 | 103.9 | 103.9 | 103.10 | |
| 4th 4¼s '38 | 104.31 | 104.29 | 104.31 | 105.00 | |
| 4th 4¼s '42-'52 M | 102.26 | 102.26 | 102.26 | 103.00 | |
| US 3¼s '47 | 103.4 | 103.00 | 103.00 | 103.00 | |
| US 3½s '40 | 101.19 | 101.17 | 101.19 | 101.18 | |
| US 4s '44 | 108.27 | 108.27 | 108.27 | 108.31 | |
| US 4¼s '52 | 112.15 | 112.13 | 113.15 | 113.14 | |

### FOREIGN BONDS

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Abitibi P&P 5s '53 | 55 | 55 |
| Antioquia 7s A '45 | 55 | 55 |
| Antioquia 7s O '45 | 53½ | 52¾ |
| Argentine Gov 5s '45 | 79 | 79 |
| Argentine Gov 5½s '62 | 73¼ | 73¼ |
| Argentine Gov 6s June '59 | 81¾ | 81 |
| Argentine Gov 6s May '60 | 81 | 81 |
| Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60 | 81¾ | 81¼ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61 | 81 | 80¼ |
| Argentine Gov 6s May '61 | 81 | 81 |
| Argentine Gov 6s '57 A | 81¼ | 81 |
| Argentine Gov 6s '58 B | 82 | 81 |
| Australia 5s '55 | 97 | 97 |
| Austria (Gov) 7s '57 | 83 | 83 |
| Austria (Gov) 7s '43 | 107 | 107 |
| Austria Hydro 6½s | 73 | 71½ |
| Batavian Pet 4½s '42 | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| Belgium (King) 6s '55 | 103¾ | 103 |
| Belgium (King) 6½s '49 | 107¼ | 106½ |
| Belgium (King) 7s '55 | 113 | 112½ |
| Belgium (King) 7s '56 | 108½ | 107½ |
| Berlin (City) 6s '58 | 66 | 58¾ |
| Berlin Elec 6½s '51 | 64½ | 64½ |
| Berlin Elec 6½s '50 | 70 | 70 |
| Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69 | 18 | 18 |
| Bordeaux (City) 6s '34 | 104½ | 104½ |
| Brazil 6½s '26-'57 | 55¼ | 54½ |
| Brazil 6½s '27-'57 | 55¼ | 54½ |
| Brazil (US) 8s '41 | 70 | 69½ |
| Breda (Ernesto) 7s '34 ww | 63½ | 63½ |
| Bremen 7s '35 | 81 | 80 |
| Brisbane 5s' 57 | 53¾ | 53 |
| Brisbane 5s' 58 | 54½ | 54½ |
| Budapest (City) 6s' 62 | 54 | 56 |
| Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov) | 51 | 50 |
| Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61 | 51 | 50⅜ |
| Bulgaria 7s '67 | 55 | 55 |
| Bulgaria 7½s '68 | 69 | 69 |
| Canada (Dom) 4½s '36 | 103 | 102¾ |
| Canada (Dom) 4s '60 | 95⅜ | 95½ |
| Carlsbad (City) 8s '54 | 106½ | 106½ |
| Chile (Bank) 6s '61 | 39½ | 39 |
| Chile (Bank) 6½s' 57 | 45 | 45 |
| Chile (Bank) 6½s '61 | 54½ | 54½ |
| Chile (Bank) 6s '62 | 46 | 38 |
| Chile (Rep) 6s' 60 | 42½ | 42 |
| Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61 | 43 | 42 |
| Chile (Rep) 6s' 61 | 44 | 40 |
| Chile (Rep) 6s' 61 Sept | 44 | 44 |
| Chile (Rep) 6s' 62 | 43¼ | 40 |
| Chile (Rep) 6s' 63 | 43 | 41⅜ |
| Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48 | 66 | 65 |
| Colombia (Rep) 6s' 61 Jan | 64 | 64 |
| Colombia (Rep) 6s' 61 Oct | 64 | 64 |
| Copenhagen (City) 5½s' 53 | 94 | 93⅝ |
| Copenhagen (City) 5s' 52 | 94½ | 94¾ |
| Cordoba (City) 7s '37 | 46½ | 46½ |
| Cordoba (City) 7s '37 | 70 | 69 |
| Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42 | 70 | 70 |
| Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51 | 64 | 64 |
| Cuba (Rep) 4½s '77 | 76 | 76 |
| Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45 | 66¾ | 66¾ |
| Cundl (Rep) 6½s' 59 | 54½ | 54½ |
| Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52 | 108 | 108 |
| Denmark (King) 4½s' 62 | 97½ | 96¾ |
| Denmark (King) 6s' 42 | 108½ | 104¾ |
| Dominic (Rep) 5½s' 42 | 70 | 67½ |
| Duke Price Power 6s '6' | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| Dutch El 5½s Mar '53 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Dutch El 6s '47 | 101 | 101 |
| Dutch El 6s '62 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Finland 5½s '58 | 77 | 77 |
| Finland (Rep) 6s '45 | 83 | 83 |
| Finland (Rep) 6½s '58 | 84 | 84 |
| Finland (Rep) 7s '50 | 88 | 88 |
| Frankfort 6½s '53 | 60 | 60 |
| French (Rep) 7½s '49 | 114½ | 114½ |
| French (Rep) 7½s '41 | 124¾ | 124¾ |
| German 7s '49 | 91½ | 89½ |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38 | 70 | 70 |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60 | 61½ | 61½ |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60 | 61½ | 61½ |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50 | 72½ | 72½ |
| Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts | 61 | 60 |
| Germ El Pow '53 | 65 | 65 |
| Germ Gen Elec 6s '48 | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40 | 80 | 80 |
| Germ Gen Elec 7s '45 | 86½ | 86½ |
| Germ Gov Int 5½s '65 | 66¼ | 64½ |
| Greek 6s '68 | 83 | 83 |
| Greek 7s '64 | 88½ | 88¼ |
| Hamburg 6s '48 | 87 | 87 |
| Hansa 6s '39 ww | 47 | 47 |
| Helsingfors 6½s '60 | 84 | 84 |
| Italian Pub Util 7s '52 | 92½ | 92½ |
| Italy (King) 7s '51 | 100 | 99⅞ |
| Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50 | 93¾ | 92¾ |
| Jap ((Con Pwr) 7s '44 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65 | 90½ | 90½ |
| Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54 | 107½ | 107½ |
| Karstadt 6s '43 | 48 | 47¾ |
| Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 | 89¼ | 89¼ |
| Lyons (City) 6s '34 | 104⅞ | 104⅞ |
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|

# EDUCATIONAL

## North of the 59th Parallel

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Edmonton, Alta.

"NORTH of the forty-ninth parallel hardy men deal in furs." With this, and one or two other statements equally brief, an ancient geographer described Canada as he saw—or imagined it. If he were writing today he might add another point of distinction: He might say, "North of the fifty-ninth parallel two young Canadians, a boy and a girl, living far from schools, have been sought out by the Department of Education of the Province of Alberta, and are receiving tuition under the personal direction of the department and free of cost to themselves and their parents." These pupils live at Fitzgerald, a point on the Slave River about 20 miles as the crow flies, south of the sixtieth parallel, the northern boundary of Alberta. Truly the long arm of education has reached out into the wilderness.

If the geographer wished to enlarge the picture, he might tell how children living in many isolated districts, remote from schools, are receiving their primary education with only an unknown director and a mother for their guides—and they are keeping up with their grades.

Six years ago this extramural branch was established by Perren E. Baker, minister of education, in the Alberta Government. Traveling about the Province Mr. Baker realized that unless some plan were devised to take education to the homes, many children would grow up without schooling. Some were in unorganized territory where the population did not justify the establishment of schools; some were too far from existing schools to attend them; others still were in districts where schools were operated only part time and the children were handicapped by the long "holidays." This applied particularly to children taking eighth grade work which called for a written examination. To cope with this problem Mr. Baker organized a "mail order" branch in connection with the department of education.

**Popular With Parents**

The idea quickly found favor with parents who were eager that their children should have schooling but could see no prospect of schools materializing. The work has grown steadily and when a check up was made at the end of 1930, it was found that during the year more than 500 boys and girls had profited. In the first six years of its operation, approximately 1600 pupils were enrolled under this scheme. Family enrollment runs from one to six. In one home last year, six children were taking work in four grades.

During the last year a large number of adults have taken advantage of the course. These are largely non-English settlers who wish to improve their English.

The work is growing tremendously, more so than the numbers indicate. These fluctuate for good reasons. From time to time children are absorbed by schools that are constantly opening as new districts are organized. If a district is in process of organization the inspector arranged for the children in that community to work with the department of education so that when the school opens they will be able to continue their grades. In some districts where the schools are closed during the winter months, the ambitious pupils "carry on" with the department until such time as school reopens in the spring.

The regular course of study outlined by the department of education is followed. Lessons are sent out twice a month, and when the pupil's work is returned for criticism, it is considered individually. When the exercises are corrected they are returned to the pupil, with a note empnasizing the mistakes and a further helpful letter going more fully into individual difficulties.

The director of this branch is a woman, Mrs. G. W. Selvwright, who in turn works under the direction of G. F. McNally, supervisor of schools. Mrs. Selvwright is a teacher with a vision. She wants her pupils to be inspired to continue their education long after school days are over, and with this in view she is extremely particular about the teaching of English and emphasizes the study of good literature, of poetry, of hygiene, and nature study. "If you can implant a longing for, and a love of literature in the heart you have accomplished much," she says. Does she succeed? An extract from a letter written by one mother to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor gives an idea of the reaction to her efforts: "I cannot speak too highly of the way Mrs. Selvwright manages her correspondence lessons. They are so varied and extensive, and cover so many things not ordinarily taught in the public schools. She also has a way of bringing out the good and pure in everything. I can't see how a child can help but be greatly benefited even in a spiritual way."

**Mothers Coöperate**

The director depends upon the coöperation of the mothers, and this she receives in good measure. Hardworking pioneer mothers are so concerned over the welfare of their children that they accomplish what seems to be impossible. Mothers who do not know the fundamentals of teaching are taught how to teach. It is not always an easy matter, but they manage somehow, and they find time to help their children with their lessons. When lessons are sent out, directions for the parents' as well as for the pupils' guidance go along.

Non-English mothers have the greater problem, for they themselves are struggling with a language which presents many difficulties, and the director has to use her discretion as well as her ingenuity, in order to get the rules of grammar over to her coworkers. The children of non-English parentage are usually very ambitious and work hard; nor does their ambition flag after they leave school.

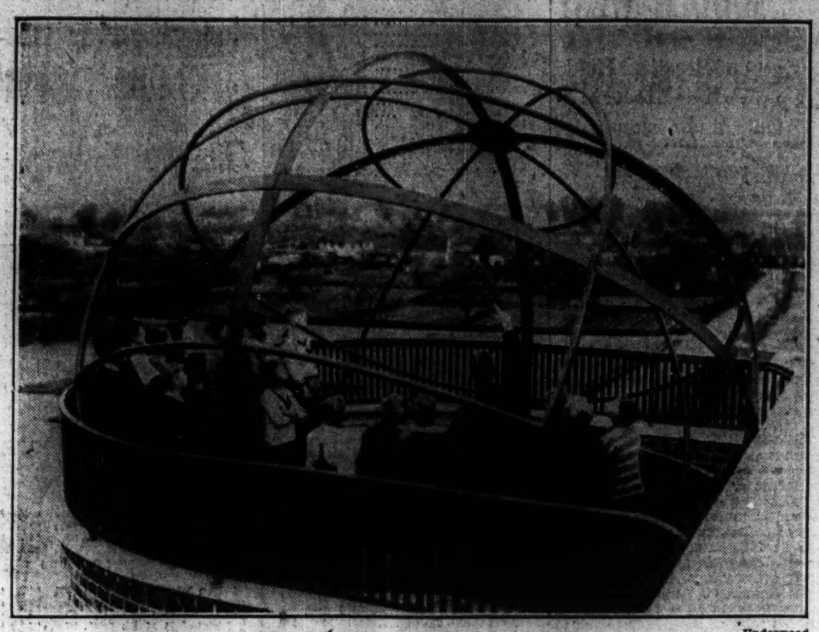
When children have completed their eighth grade work they go to the nearest school giving that work, for examination. These children are willing to do anything asked of them, and usually 100 per cent of those who write examinations pass.

Through all the system an effort is made to correlate the subjects.

The enrollment includes many points in the Peace River country and settlements farther north, as well as other points east and west and south. A whole settlement of children at Notikewin were last year getting their education by mail.

An important phase of the work is that it reaches beyond the child and becomes a factor in the life of the mother who often needs encouragement herself. Through their correspondence with the director these mothers feel there is somebody interested in them and in their welfare in a personal way, and their letters are as friend to friend. When they come to Edmonton they visit the director and discuss their problems with her. They tell how in their busy days they teach their children as they go about their tasks, or at meal times, and the director realizes how intimately her efforts are linked up with the home life. This has been a factor in the success of the work.

While correspondence courses are an old story, this is one of the first attempts made by a government in Canada to reach children of school age, and the results have been most gratifying.



IN THE CELESTIAL VAULT ON THE ROOF — Underwood

Children of This School in Germany Will Be Able to Study the Skies

Part of the modern equipment of this recently opened elementary school is the celestial vault shown here. This school is called Am Klosterhof, and is at Luebeck, Germany, on the Baltic Sea.

## The Student's 'Own Education'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Columbus, O.

IN CONSIDERING the relations of the student with his college, there are other factors involved besides the curriculum, the faculty, and the quality of the teaching, important as all these are. There is, of course, the student. One is sometimes in danger of forgetting him. What of the student's part in the picture?

The student is entitled certainly to a sympathetic understanding and all due allowance for the difficulties peculiar to his situation. He is often away from home for the first time, thrown upon his own responsibility, faced with the problems of growing maturity, and racked with doubts as to what profession or occupation he will choose. Certainly, the problems of youth are major problems, often more pressing and more difficult of solution, especially for boys and girls still relatively inexperienced, than those of adult life. Carefree youth is frequently a misnomer.

Difficult as these problems are by nature, their difficulty is often increased by the student's lack of preparation on entrance to college. We need not tarry here to discuss his scholastic preparation, inadequate as that too often is. We are dealing at this time only with those who fail or leave college for other reasons than lack of ability or proper schooling. Nor need we dwell upon the fact, which should be obvious, that a general college education is by no means prerequisite to business success, and that many who now come to college mainly for reasons of society, sport, or prestige without intellectual interests would do better by themselves and by the colleges if they did not come at all. What we do wish to emphasize is the fact that most students who do come to college come quite untrained either by their parents or by their schools to accept responsibility for their own education. They literally believe that it is up to the college to educate them, quite oblivious to the old proverb of the horse led to the water but who would not drink. There are too many students who are not intellectually thirsty when they enter college, and the explanation can only be sought in their previous environment of school and home and community.

**Placing Responsibility**

If there are students who leave or who flunk out of college through sheer boredom, it is partly the fault of the college certainly, and many efforts are being made to improve in every possible way the quality of college instruction. But it is also, and must ever be, partly the fault of the student.

Give a student leisure, set him down beside a library, and do you think he will educate himself, if he really wants to, in spite of all-too-human and sometimes dull professors? But here is the fundamental trouble: he has not been taught from infancy at home and at school that no one can educate him from without, that he must educate himself from within.

Did you ever hear a father or mother talk to a son or daughter in this wise?

"Jim (or Mary), you are going to college now. You will be on your own. You will have no one to supervise your hours of study or play. Some subjects will interest you little or not at all when you first approach them. They may prove to be of absorbing interest if you take the trouble to learn all you can about them on the side. Some of the professors will be dull. Make every effort to find out who are the ablest and most stimulating teachers on the faculty. Upper classmen will know. Don't mind if their classes are hard. Everything worth while is hard. Broadly speaking, it doesn't so much matter what subjects they teach. Try to choose men rather than courses.

"But, plan as best you may, you will get into some dull classes. Find out how to learn even from a dull teacher. The subject itself will be none the less worth while anyway. You will find plenty of dull men in the outside world too after you graduate. Train yourself how to learn from them in spite of boredom and weariness. Some of your best schooling may come that way if you set yourself to have it so. At least, you can learn from these men what not to do yourself, and that certainly will be of the utmost value to you later on as you, in dealing with men and women in the outside world, avoid the same pitfalls. Get acquainted with your professors personally. Most of them will welcome you. Even the least prepossessing will generally turn out to be fine fellows of interesting conversation behind their official manner. It is too bad they can't themselves come out from behind their mask, but learn how to get behind it yourself. One of the best passports is first-class work on your part. You will be surprised what that will frequently open up to you.

**Reading Independently**

"Don't forget the library. Learn to read independently. Good reading chosen by yourself is twice as valuable to you as reading which you do only because it is assigned. Do both, but explore, explore, explore. Educate yourself. These college years are perhaps the last when you will have an adequate chance to range widely over the field of knowledge, while at the same time you cultivate some parts as intensively as possible. Don't miss them. Never forget that this is your education. It's your job to take charge of it."

Do you think a student who has for years been trained in that point of view will be bowled over by discovering that the college, like the outside world, is not perfect, but has its very human limitations, including even some dull professors? Certainly not. Instead, an intellectually alert, responsive student body will call forth a more responsive faculty and students will obtain for themselves, with the help and coöperation of their colleges, an education which will wear through the years of adult life and will transform the legendary ignorant alumnus into a remote figure of the historic past. After all, it is primarily a somewhat sterner point of view that American education chiefly needs, a point of view which says that the student himself must bear his share of responsibility for what is, first, last, and all the time his own education and his alone. No amount of "passing the buck" can alter one iota that essential fact.

G. R. H.

## The New Salesmanship

By GEORGE H. READ

Sales and Advertising Counselor, Chicago

### 21—Closing the Sale

GENERALLY speaking, it may be said that there are three main reasons why the closing of the sale is usually regarded as the most difficult part of sales work. Those reasons are:

1. The belief that closing is something separate and apart from all other steps in selling, requiring some mysterious kind of ability which only a few salesmen possess.
2. The attempt to close too soon—overpressure closing with possibly insufficient preparatory selling.
3. The fear or failure to exert sufficient effort to close the sale—under-pressure closing with perhaps too much preparatory selling.

You may often have heard such a remark as, "He is a very good salesman right up to the point of closing the sale. Then he needs the help of another in getting the signature to the order." Many salesmen and many sales managers accept the idea that closing the sale is something above and beyond the duties of the ordinary salesman—something so difficult that only a few can do.

So long as men believed that air travel was only for birds, and other winged creatures, human beings were limited to the speed that could be made on water, rails and roads. Progress was made in those ways to be sure, just as progress of a kind is made by some salesmen who accept the idea that their energies and endeavors must be limited to preparing the prospect for some one else to close. But it took a Lindbergh, Byrd, Earhart, Post, Gatty and other air venturers, who cast off man-made limitations, one after another, to establish records of travel that were wholly undreamed of during the centuries of civilization that preceded them.

So today new records in salesmanship await the men and women who venture beyond the limiting beliefs that they cannot rise above the ordinary tasks of preparatory selling. And possibly a good start in that direction can be made by refusing to think of the closing of a sale as anything more difficult than any of the other steps in the sales transaction. It is merely the natural and logical climax to a series of other equally important actions. It is just the last of a number of steps all taken in the same direction which lead to a definite goal. By starting in the right direction and taking every step carefully, a salesman should be just as confident of getting the order as he was of getting the interview.

Obviously the problem of closing the sale begins at the beginning of the sales transaction and exists through every stage of the negotiations until the answer is evident in the purchase. Therefore, the salesman who handles the preliminary negotiations properly should be in a much more favorable position than anyone else to get the name on the dotted line.

The first and most important thing therefore, that seems necessary for the salesman to do to become proficient in closing sales is to quit thinking that someone else should be expected to get the order.

"The New Salesmanship," as conceived in this series of 26 articles, is that form of selling which recognises that service and ideas are the things to be sold rather than goods or merchandise, and that, therefore, everyone is a salesman, regardless of occupation.

NEXT TUESDAY—"WHEN PRESSURE IS SERVICE"

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## Instead of a Bag of Tricks

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT HAS taken some years to show us that one's mental equipment is essentially a process of growth, not a fixed thing. The older viewpoint was that the mind (or brain) was the whole story. The mind was the same throughout and whether adult mind or child mind it was supposed to be filled out with the same assortment of faculties. The quantity of the faculties made the only difference. The little boy was a little man—and his mind was, therefore, a little mind.

Today we realize that the idea of unfoldment has changed the complexion of the whole affair, that one's mental selfhood is constantly changing and revealing different capacities and interests at different stages and periods. This concept necessitates a science of teaching all along the line that promotes stimulating thinking on the part of both teacher and child.

If the child's mind were a fixed thing, the teacher could pack it with a few tricks taken from an overloaded manual of instruction and believe that her task was finished. Many a child's mind has been literally cluttered with devices of one sort or other, with stunts, as it were, that tended to turn the learning process into an accumulation of tricks rather than an acquiring of definite skills.

With all that is being said and done these days in the field of "scientific testing and measuring," it would seem quite unwise for the teacher to get the idea that the art of teaching is the mastery of a bag of tricks. There is all the difference in the world between a motivated technique acquired through certain skills and a meaningless device that is far remote from the learning process.

Many classrooms are full of sheer devices that could not even be classified as games because they lack the genuine spirit of fine play. The teacher herself could not give a definite reason for using them in terms of the educative process. They sugarcoat the facts that are to be learned; they even camouflage the real terms with strange names; they tie up with no laws of learning.

It is a pity that so much of our phonetics, our arithmetic, our language, should be imparted to children through these meaningless devices that encourage the wrong attitude toward learning. Many of the so-called language games are really not games at all, but parrot-like devices whereby the teacher may drill and drill upon a certain expression. Her hope is that by constant repetition this phrase will become automatic so that the child will always use it. We find that many of the phrases or expressions so drilled into the child during the language period are forms of speech which he will never use in his life outside the classroom. The teacher should ask herself of every language game she presents:

1. Is the speech form an important one to be taught in this grade?
2. Is the imaginary situation enough like actual living to offer good ground for belief that children will use these dull phrases outside the drill period?

We hope, too, that our professional magazines for teachers will turn more and more to teaching practices that promote and encourage the attainment of skills rather than to quick, spectacular, inane stunts, done over and over irrespective of the type of child who performs them, and irrespective of the attainments to be acquired.

We welcome more and more courses of instructions based on the results of sound experimentation. We welcome classroom demonstrations that emphasize learning techniques and that build skills, attitudes and appreciations all along the line.

The little child himself is usually quick and keen. He easily detects the difference between worth-while activities and "busy work tricks." The one ties up with his learning process, the other wastes his time and robs him of the real adventure of play.

The bag of tricks may seem much easier to acquire than a philosophy of learning, but the tricks, no matter how clever, are short-lived, shallow and empty, while a philosophy of education clarifies our viewpoint in times of doubt, enlarges our horizon, enriches our procedures, stabilizes our judgments.

Many a mother, too, would glean better results from her child training if she could know the real reason for this or that device she uses to get results. The why and wherefore of it is more essential to the mothers, we believe, for the development of her child than the quick, smart trick that works today and is forgotten tomorrow. The thought life of that little child is a sacred thing. It grows richer and richer not by a quick turn of the hand, an idle device, the smart trick, but by thoughful, careful intelligent guidance.

FLORENCE PIPER TUTTLE.


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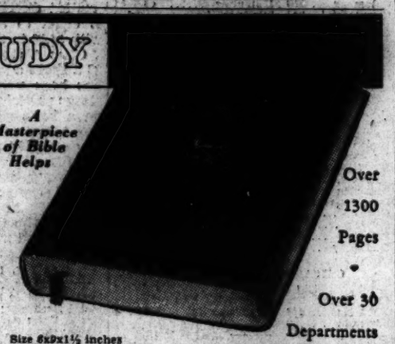

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# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## MRS. MOODY IN THIRD ROUND

### Wins Over Two Seasoned Players in 49 Minutes in Essex Tennis

By the Associated Press

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 21—Mrs. Helen Wills Moody yesterday launched her eastern singles tennis campaign with the same old skill, playing only 49 minutes to defeat two seasoned tournament players and gain the third round of the Essex County Club's invitation tennis play, which this year attracted 20 of the nation's 32 best players.

The former champion, who appears well on the road to another undefeated season, had an easy first round match with Mrs. Robert Morris, Boston, overwhelming her 6—0, 6—1, by forcing errors with a consistent attack to the backhand. Mrs. Moody's second match, with Margaret Blake of Lenox, was more keenly contested than indicated by the 6—3, 6—1 score.

The Lenox girl, a slam-bang hitter and a tireless getter, broke through Mrs. Moody's service twice in the opening set and scored in several of the long driving duels that thrilled the fair-sized gallery of North Shore socialites. At no time, however, was Mrs. Moody seriously threatened by her tournament-wise rival.

**Still Below Form**

The long absence from competition, however, has left a distinct mark on Mrs. Moody and it will take several hard matches to erase it. Her service was erratic at times, for she made one double-fault against Mrs. Morris and three against Miss Blake, and often had trouble placing her first ball. The other part of her game that appeared below form was her backhand, especially during her second match, when she made 18 nets and 10 outs with this stroke.

Mrs. Moody, a bracket behind all but two of the survivors, will oppose Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, New York, in the third round, and, barring a mishap, will then meet Charlotte L. Miller of Berkeley, Calif.

Safely intrenched in the fourth round were all of the other six seeded players. Eight were favored in the draw of 72, but Mrs. Marian Zinderstein Jessup of Wilmington, Del., failed to appear and was defaulted.

**Enter Fourth Round**

Mrs Lawrence A. Harper of Oakland, Calif., seeded second, below Mrs. Moody, qualified for the fourth round, as did all of the other favored players except the former champion. Mrs. Harper, fresh from Wimbledon, defeated Mrs. P. B. Hawks, New York, 6—4, 6—1, in her second match of the day. Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, the defending champion, and third seeded player, became one of the last 16 by upsetting Louise Packer, Winchester, 6—1, 6—1. Dorothy Weisel of Sacramento, Calif., next on the seeded list, overcame Clara Greenspan, New York, 6—4, 6—1, and Lee Palfrey, 6—1, 6—0.

All of the other matches were run off without even a threat of an upset. Dorothy B. Andrus of Stamford, Conn., last week's winner at Longwood, met with determined opposition from Dorrance H. Chase of Dorchester in their second set but the former, seeded last, won it at 7—5 after a previous love set. Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, eliminated Dorothy Jarvis, Manchester, 6—3, 6—1, before running roughshod over Margaret Haskell, Cambridge, 6—1, 6—1.

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., seeded sixth, who has been playing below her usual form of late, started slowly against Clara Louise Zinke, Cincinnati, for a 7—5, 6—1 victory, but she was going at top speed when she won her third-rounder from Mrs. W. M. Shedden, Boston, losing only one game in the two sets. Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, kept pace with her seeded mates by upsetting Anne Page, also of the Quaker City, 6—4, 6—1, after advancing on a default.

**Sisters Defeated**

Of the four Palfreys, only Sarah and Mianne survived and Helen M. and Hilda Boehm, 18-year-old Malden twins, were defeated in the opening engagements. Two other sisters, Elizabeth and Clover Chace of Providence, were defaulted.

The doubles play, with Mrs. Moody taking no part in it, will get under way late today. The draw was made with 32 teams and the seedings, in order, were Sarah and Mianne Palfrey, defeated finalists against Mrs. Moody and Mrs. George W. Wightman at Longwood; Miss Morrill and Mrs. Wightman; Miss Hilleary and Miss Andrus; and Miss Cruickshank and Mrs. Van Ryn. The summary:

ESSEX COUNTY CLUB WOMEN'S INVITATION SINGLES—First Round

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Helen M. Boehm, Malden, 6—1, 6—2.
Joanna O. Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Louise Slocum, Marblehead, 10—12, 6—4, 6—4.
Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, Kan., defeated Mrs. H. R. Guild, Boston, 6—3, 6—0.
Mrs. Benjamin E. Cole 2d, North Andover, defeated Katherine Boyden, Winchester, 6—0, 6—1.
Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. Robert Morris, Boston, 6—0, 6—1.
Margaret Blake, Lenox, defeated Mrs. E. K. Nash, Boston, 6—2, 6—2.
Mrs. William Endicott, Boston, defeated Edwina Campbell, Bryn Mawr, Penna., 6—2, 6—1.
Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, New York, defeated Florence S. LeBoutilliere, New York, 6—2, 6—4.

Second Round

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., defeated Margaret G. (Polly) Palfrey, Brookline, 6—0, 6—2.
Mrs. P. B. Hawkes, Forest Hills, L. I., defeated Mrs. Herbert Yerxa, Boston, 6—2, 6—1.
Mrs. J. Dallas Carbière, Southboro, defeated Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, 6—0, 6—0.
Mary E. Cutter, Winchester, won by default from Mrs. Marian Zinderstein Jessup, Wilmington, Del.
Cecilia Riegel, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. John Yerxa, Boston, 6—1, 6—1.
Virginia B. Rice, Boston, defeated Ruby Bishop, Pasadena, Calif., 6—4, 6—4.
Mary Greef, Kansas City, won by default from Carolyn Roberts, New York.
Louise Packer, Winchester, defeated Mrs. Paul Sanborn, Boston, 6—3, 6—2.
Anne Page, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. John Amory, Boston, 6—1, 6—4.
Charlotte L. Miller, Berkeley, Calif., won by default from Mrs. Frank H. Godfrey, Boston.
Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, defeated Dorothy Jarvis, Manchester, 6—3, 6—1.
Marian Duane, Groton, defeated Mrs. G. A. Shaw Jr., Beverly, 6—3, 3—6, 7—5.
Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, Calif., defeated Clara Greenspan, New York, 6—4, 6—1.
Edith Sigourney, Boston, defeated Margaret Carspecken, Morganstown, West Va., 6—0, 6—1.
Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Clara Louise Zinke, Cincinnati, 7—5, 6—1.
Dorothy B. Andrus, Stamford, Conn., defeated Mrs. Mary Freisenbusch, Hamilton, Bermuda, 6—0, 6—0.
Dorrance H. Chase, Boston, defeated Ruth Oexman, Cincinnati, 1—6, 6—4, 6—3.
Virginia Cross, Providence, defeated Hilda Boehm, Malden, 6—2, 4—6, 7—5.
Mrs. W. A. Martin, Boston, won by default from Clover Chace, Providence.
Katherine Winthrop, Boston, defeated Mrs. C. A. Welch, Boston, 6—1, 6—0.
Baroness Levi, New York, defeated Mrs. Robert Walcott, Marblehead, 6—1, 6—0.
Mrs. W. M. Shedden, Boston defeated Mrs. Reginald Smithwick, Boston, 6—3, 6—1.
Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, defeated Helen Jones, Swampscott, 6—1, 6—2.
Lee Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Mrs. William Faversham, Boston, 6—2, 1—6, 6—1.
Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, won by default from Mrs. J. L. Bremer, Boston.
Margaret Haskell, Cambridge, won by default from Elizabeth Chace, Providence.
Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, won by default from Elsie Jansen, Boston.
Eleanor Cottman, Baltimore, defeated Mrs. S. T. Crawford, Boston, 6—3, 6—1.
Mrs. Cole defeated Miss Ceurvorst, 6—4, 6—3.
Mrs. Moody defeated Miss Blake, 6—3, 6—1.
Sarah H. Palfrey defeated Joanna O. Palfrey, 6—1, 6—3.
Mrs. Lamme defeated Mrs. Endicott, 6—2, 6—1.

Third Round

Miss Riegel defeated Miss Cutter, 7—5, 7—5.
Miss Greef defeated Miss Rice, 6—4, 6—3.
Miss Morrill defeated Miss Packer, 6—1, 6—1.
Mrs. Van Ryn defeated Miss Page, 6—4, 6—1.
Miss Hilleary defeated Miss Haskell, 6—1, 6—1.
Mianne Palfrey defeated Miss Duane, 6—0, 6—2.
Miss Weisel defeated Lee Palfrey, 6—1, 6—0.
Miss Sigourney defeated Mrs. Martin, 6—0, 6—1.
Baroness Levi defeated Miss Winthrop, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.
Miss Andrus defeated Miss Chase, 6—0, 7—5.
Mrs. Corbiere defeated Miss Cottman, 6—1, 6—4.
Mrs. Harper defeated Mrs. Hawks, 6—4, 6—1.

## ALL BUT SHIELDS TO SAIL FOR HOMELAND

PARIS, July 21 (AP)—The American Davis Cup tennis forces, with the exception of Francis X. Shields, packed their racquets today in preparation for embarking tomorrow on the Ile de France for New York.

Shields will appear in an exhibition doubles match next Saturday, in connection with the Davis Cup challenge round between France and England. He expects to participate in the tournament at Le Touquet next week, when he will have a chance to meet several of the French Davis Cup players.

**AUSTRALIAN RACERS WIN "TEST"**

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

LEICESTER, Eng., July 21—Australia's representatives found the speedway here very much to their liking—it is the biggest in the country—yesterday evening and by defeating England's stars, 47 points to 46, drew level at one victory each in the series of five "test" matches which will decide for 1931 the Anglo-Australian supremacy at the comparatively new and now exceedingly popular sport of dirt track motorcycle racing. As can be judged from the score it was an exceedingly exciting contest that unfolded itself before the eyes of 35,000 spectators here and the issue hung in the balance until the last of 16 races. In the previous match at Crystal Palace, England had the edge on Australia throughout, but here the positions were reversed and the prospects for the remaining three matches are very "open" with perhaps a slight inclination in favor of England.

**CADET CROSS-COUNTRY DATES**

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 21—Maj. P. B. Fleming, graduate manager of athletics at the United States Military Academy here, has released the West Point cross-country schedule for 1931. Four meets have been arranged with universities in different sections of the East, one of which with the University of Pittsburgh will be held at Pittsburgh. Leo Novak, who also coaches the West Point track and basketball teams, will again coach the cross-country squad. The complete schedule is: Oct. 31—West Virginia. Nov. 11—Alfred University; 14—University of Pittsburgh, (at Pittsburgh); 21—University of New Hampshire. One meet for the plebe squad has been arranged with Dean Academy on Nov. 21.

**CHESS GAME ADJOURNED**

ROTTERDAM, Holland, July 21 (AP)—The chess match between José R. Capablanca of Cuba and Dr. Max Euwe of Holland was resumed yesterday. After 51 moves the fifth game was adjourned. At adjournment Dr. Euwe has a pawn ahead of the Cuban. The record of the match to date: Capablanca 1, Dr. Euwe 0, drawn 3, adjourned 1.

## Lack of Funds Faces French Olympic Team

By the Associated Press

Paris, July 21

THE executive committee of the French Olympic Association decided today that insufficient funds were available to permit sending a French team to the 1932 Olympics at Los Angeles.

This decision, however, is subject to the action of the association as a whole. A general meeting is scheduled this Thursday for consideration of the problem of raising additional funds.

## Austin and Perry Flattered Only to Deceive at Wimbledon

### Championship Tennis Meeting Falls Into Its Proper Perspective as an Episode With Young America Triumphant and England's Hopes Deferred

**Wimbledon Reviewed—Part I**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WIMBLEDON, Eng. — An undistinguished Wimbledon meeting has fallen now into its proper perspective as an episode with young America triumphant and England's hopes deferred—once again. To America it was a victory march, without much pomp nor color; for England it was the annual disappointment, heightened by an unusual flush of optimism engendered by the development of certain young English players into what appeared to be potential "world beaters."

After Wimbledon, potential was still the word, although, when these lines were written, England had reached the final of the European zone in the Davis Cup, and was due to meet the United States, to decide which country should have the honor of challenging France for the trophy emblematic of the world's team championship. This fact in itself was evidence of a marked advance by England's best players toward the highest international class.

**Perry Feels Gaze of 30,000**

At the fifty-first championship meeting of the All-England Club, England's two topnotchers, Henry W. Austin and Frederick J. Perry, flattered only to deceive. The former, by brilliant stroke play, obtained a winning position against Francis X. Shields, U. S. A., and then failed to win; while Perry's great confidence was swallowed up completely in the greater confidence of Sydney B. Wood Jr., U. S. A., the ultimate champion by default. Perry obviously felt the gaze of 30,000 eyes, but the fair-haired young American never seemed to give them a thought. And so the Union Jack came fluttering down, and the British public felt a keener sense of disappointment than it has known since the days before the Australians, the Americans, and the Frenchmen "cornered" Wimbledon's post-war honors. Revived hopes, unfulfilled, explain why, from the point of view of the public, the 1931 meeting lost much of its grip in the concluding stages.

Things went wrong with Wimbledon, so it seemed to many, after that tense moment when Shields slammed a second desperate drive past Austin as the Englishman came up to the net to clinch matters in the round before the semifinals. Austin was beaten by that superbly courageous shot, and in this one sentence lies the whole story of his subsequent defeat. The effect of the shot was cumulative. Its immediate result was to bring back the score from "Advantage Austin," match point, to deuce, in the tenth game of the fourth set, when Austin was leading by 2 sets to 1 and 5 games to 4. Its further influence became apparent after that set had gone to Shields at 7—5. In the last set Austin moved around with a worried expression on his face, watching the balls go by. He had been twice at match point and lost it—now he lost his touch, and the match. No more was he drawing Shields up to the net, luring him into errors, driving him back, and coping cleverly with his "cannon-ball" service. Up to those match points, Austin, true to his reputation as one of the most beautiful stylists the game has ever produced, was playing better tennis than the formidable athlete on the other side of the net; afterward there was only one man in it. So, on the first day of the second week, Shields was installed as favorite, with the reservation that Jean Borotra's great experience might tell in the Franco-American match in the semifinal round.

**Wood Makes Heavy Weather**

Tilden's young protegé, Wood, made heavy weather of the earlier rounds, in contrast to Perry, and his victory in the semifinals constituted the nearest approach to a surprise in a tournament that was singularly free from upsets of form. Perry fought well in the early stages and won a string of seven games, to capture the first set when it appeared to be American property; but subsequently Wood drew calmly in front and went farther and farther away, so to speak, until he reached the winning post, calm and unruffled. Perry lost his form as the pace told upon him and "cracked" in an attempt to respond to the challenge. He tossed up ridiculously short lobs—not once but often—and he hit the ball into the net with strokes that he had ample time to execute. Wood gave away nothing. He made few errors, he hit some breath-taking winners, and he never seemed to be in a hurry. Now, we said, what can this amazing young veteran do against Shields?

The answer to that interesting question was not to be vouchsafed at Wimbledon, for Shields, after beating Borotra, gave Wood a walkover rather than jeopardize in the least degree America's prospects of winning back the Davis Cup. Shields played his last two games against Borotra under physical difficulties, after falling heavily on a stray ball as he tried to reach a magnificent passing shot to his background! but he had by then demonstrated his superiority and was in sight of victory. And any man who, on his merits, can beat Borotra when the "Bounding Basque" is fighting single-handed for France is, beyond dispute, a great player. In memory, Shields stands out, indeed, as "the" personality of the whole tournament. True to the best American tradition, he played a fine aggressive all-court game, and served like a hurricane. Few first-class lawn tennis players have the exceptional athletic attributes of this attractive young man, who won exuberant applause from a crowd that is always sorry to see Borotra beaten.

**Borotra, the Entertainer**

Borotra was this year as great an entertainment as ever. He volleyed magnificently, leaped over chairs and ball-boys, and made quick-time, airplane journeys to and from Paris; but his weapons still seemed to need a little polishing when he entered the semifinal round. In the absence of "Big Bill" Tilden, Henri Cochet, Borotra's compatriot, started as favorite for the men's singles. He was definitely out of practice, and in the first-round match against Nigel Sharpe, which he lost, he made no visible sustained effort to win. He was not himself.

Sharpe is an indefatigable English baseliner, and he provided the little Frenchman with every opportunity to make mistakes. Cochet made them and seemed progressively to lose interest in the match. Often enough previously, one had seen Cochet lose two sets as an apparently calculated preliminary to winning three. This time he was content to let everything slide. He did exhort himself, however, in the final of the men's doubles, with Jacques Brugnon, against the Americans, George M. Lott Jr., and John W. Van Ryn. The Frenchmen fought back bravely before they were beaten in the fifth set of a match wherein brilliant shots on both sides were mingled with rather dismal periods. That perhaps epitomizes the 1931 Wimbledon—brilliant patches and rather dismal periods.

*England defeated the United States 3 to 2 in the interzone final Davis Cup play, in Paris, July 17, 18 and 19.

## Balloon Ball Days May Be Numbered

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—The days of the "balloon" golf ball may be numbered, as many close observers believe, but it is due for quite a few more flights before anything is done about the protests that have piled up since its adoption this year by the United States Golf Association.

Speculation was revived yesterday by the publication of reports that the association was about ready to consign the over-sized sphere to the scrap-heap but the fact is that no official action has yet been taken, nor is any decision immediately in sight.

This much can be said on the authority of Herbert H. Ramsay, president of the U. S. G. A., and the dominating figure in its councils. As to what the future may hold, or what conclusions may be reached after more complete analysis of reports from all parts of the country, Mr. Ramsay is diplomatically silent.

The best guess right along has been that the balloon ball will continue to be official for the rest of the 1931 big tournament season. It still holds good. At the same time, it will cause no great surprise if the powers that be in American golf decided to alter the golf ball specifications for 1932.

Protests against the larger, lighter ball have mounted since it became official last Jan. 1, but they have not been consistent or clear-cut enough for definite conclusions to be based on. Some of the most fiery opponents have cooled off under the influence of more thorough tests. Others apparently feel convinced there is a happy medium, between the old and new balls, retaining the best features of each—namely, the new size and the old weight.

The new ball is 1.68 inches in diameter, 1.55 ounces in weight. The old ball weighed 1.62 ounces and was 1.62 inches in diameter.

The chief objections to the "balloon" ball have been that it is difficult to control in the wind, especially for the average player, and that it is less reliable on the greens. Its most favorable feature is that it affords generally better "lies" through the fairways.

**EQUALS COURSE RECORD**

RYE, N. Y., July 21 (AP)—Jane Brooks of the Rockland Country Club at Nyack, N. Y., equaled the course record with a 75 to win the medal in the qualifying round of the annual Westchester Country Club invitation tournament yesterday. Out in 39, Miss Brooks came home in 36 to tie the record set several years ago by Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare and lead her closest rival, Frances Williams of Allentown, Penna., and Mrs. Thomas Hucknall of Stamford, Conn., by five strokes. Mrs. Leo O. Federman of Flushing, L. I., Griswold Cup winner last week, was tied for fourth place at 83 with Mrs. Edward Stevens of Round Hill. A field of 310, largest ever seen in metropolitan district tournament, sought the 33 qualifying places.

## Yacht Dorade Passes The Lizard on Way to Plymouth

### Jib-Headed Yawl, First Racer Sighted Near England, Has Time Allowance of 46 Hours, 28 Minutes, 44 Seconds

PLYMOUTH, Eng., July 21 (AP)—The American yacht Dorade, one of the participants in the transatlantic race from Newport, R. I., to Plymouth, passed the Lizard at 7:25 a. m. (5:25 a. m. eastern standard time) today.

The Lizard is in southwestern Cornwall, some 25 miles east of Land's End.

The Dorade is the first of the 10 small sailing yachts which took off from Newport July 4 to be reported sighted in England. She is owned by O. J. Stephens of Scarsdale, N. Y., and is a jib-headed yawl which was sailed in the ocean race by its owner and a crew of seven amateurs. It had a time allowance of 46h. 28m. 44s. The Dorade is 52ft. 2in. overall, with sail area of 1155 square yards, and was built at City Island, N. Y., a year ago.

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—At least three of the 10 small yachts that started out so bravely from Newport, R. I., on July 4 yesterday had completed two-thirds of their race across the North Atlantic to Plymouth, Eng.

The Hamburg - American liner Hamburg, on its eastward crossing yesterday, sighted two of the boats, the Ketch Lismore, owned by William Roos of Mamaroneck, N. Y., and the schooner Amberjack II of Marblehead, Mass., owned by P. D. Rust Jr. Both were more than 2000 miles from New York and about 1000 miles from Plymouth.

The Lismore had lost her main-top mast in a squall five days before and Skipper Roos, fearing provisions might run short, had two of his crew, Souther Whittelsey of Greenwich, Conn., and James Moffett of New Rochelle, N. Y., transferred to the Hamburg.

After the transfer, the Lismore proceeded on to Plymouth under jury rig. About 200 miles farther east, the Hamburg sighted the Amberjack II, which reported all well.

When the Lismore sailed from Newport she carried the only woman in the race, Mrs. Voos, and seven other amateurs and one professional. Mrs. Voos also was the only woman in the yacht race from New York to Santander, Spain, in 1928, but that voyage came to an abrupt halt six days out of New York when the Voos' schooner, Rofa, was dismasted.

The Rofa lost her masts in a squall that struck her 807 miles east of Ambrose Lightship. The wreckage was cleared away and a jury rig effected. In a few hours her distress signals were sighted by the tanker Tuscarora which came alongside and took off her crew.

The Lismore, 71 feet long, is one of the largest boats in the race, while the Amberjack II, only 36 feet in length, is the small

## German Girl Sets New Shotput Mark

By the Associated Press

Dortmund, Ger., July 21

FRAEULEIN G. Haublein of Elberfeld bettered the world's record for women in the shotput yesterday, tossing the 8-pound ball 13.16 meters, or 43ft. 2⅛in.

The listed world's record for the women's shotput is 11.96 meters, or 39ft. 2⅞in., set by Fräulein Haublein in 1928. This mark, however, was bettered by Rena McDonald at Chicago in 1929 with a toss of 42ft. 3in., and also by Fräulein Haublein who recently established a mark of 13.10 meters or 42ft., 11 49-64in., a little more than two inches short of the toss she made yesterday.

## Kentmen Return To Winning Form

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 21—Kent, which had not won a match since June 12 and had lost all but two of eight played, made a welcome return to winning form at Maidstone yesterday when it dismissed Middlesex twice in one day and gained victory by an innings and 70 runs. After Sunday's rain conditions were particularly suited to the spin-bowling of the famous Kentish veteran, A. P. Freeman, and this great little man, identified so many years with Kent, took 11 wickets for 102 runs—five for 55 in the opponents' first innings and six for 47 in the second.

Kent commenced well by scoring 234 runs Saturday, and on the resumption yesterday carried the total to 263; H. W. Ashdown being the topscorer with 49, L. W. G. Ames contributing 46, B. H. Valentine 42 and F. E. Woolley 38. Toward the end of Kent's venture F. J. Durston, an enormously tall Middlesex fast bowler, made the ball kick awkwardly, and came near doing a "hat trick."

The Middlesex batsmen never settled down, and Freeman and C. S. Marriot worried them from the first ball to the last, with the result the visitors' opening innings realized only 110 and the second 27 fewer than that. The best batting performances among an unimpressive selection were H. W. Lee's 34 in the first innings and Durston's 33 in the second. The latter was actually a rather creditable performer, as only one other Middlesex man could make more than nine in the second knock.

Glamorganshire also gained a snappy victory without having to enter upon the third day of play. It's opponents were men of Worcestershire, and the winning margin was seven wickets. The visitors to Ponty Pridd batted first and made precisely 100 runs, thanks largely to C. F. Walters, former Glamorganshire player, who opened Worcestershire's innings and stayed at the crease until the last wicket fell, making 53 not out. The merit of this achievement was enhanced by the fact the next highest score was nine.

Glamorganshire's reply was 140, whereof D. A. Davies supplied 26, and then Worcestershire "flopped." The whole side was disposed of the second time for a meager 86, leaving Glamorganshire faced with the task of hitting 47 runs to win. Three wickets fell before the job was accomplished.

Chief bowling honors went to Frank Ryan, Glamorganshire, who captured seven wickets for 52 in Worcestershire's first innings, four for 47 in the second.

The New Zealanders, who meet England in the second of the series of three test matches July 29, polished their weapons against Durham which competes in a minor counties championship. It was not a vast opportunity for polishing, however, and the game ended as a draw after Durham scored 145 against the tourists' 216 for six wickets. In this evenly balanced side from "down under" if one man fails to make a century another man seems able to do it for him and this time I. B. Cromb, the nearest approach to a fast bowler in the New Zealand team, collected 105 against R. C. Blunt's 43. The most successful batsman for Durham was the professional player, Gibbon, with 84.

## CUBS BEST ROBINS ON THREE SAFETIES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 56 | 34 | .622 |
| Brooklyn | 49 | 39 | .557 |
| New York | 48 | 37 | .554 |
| Chicago | 47 | 39 | .547 |
| Boston | 43 | 42 | .506 |
| Pittsburgh | 36 | 47 | .434 |
| Philadelphia | 37 | 52 | .416 |
| Cincinnati | 32 | 56 | .364 |

RESULTS JULY 20

Chicago 1, Brooklyn 0.
Boston at Pittsburgh (postponed).

Only one game was played in the National League on Monday and that was won by the Chicago Cubs, 1 to 0. Their victims were the Brooklyn Robins, who, despite the defeat, remain in second position in the standing. They are still one-half a game ahead of the Giants. The Cubs are the same distance behind the New York club. Boston's contest with Pittsburgh was postponed because of rain. The other clubs were not scheduled to play.

Watson Clark, Brooklyn lefthander, went out to win his eighth straight victory, but was handed defeat instead, although he held the Cubs to three hits. Charlie Root was his opponent and the Chicago righthander was invincible in the pinches. Several times the Robins were in a position to score, but could do nothing with his delivery. The Cubs pushed across their only run in the seventh. Danny Taylor, left fielder, drove a triple between Bressler and Frederick in right-center field, and after Charlie Grimm had accepted a base on balls, Hemsley singled, to drive in Taylor. Taylor also hit a single in the second inning and stole second base, but could not score. Frank O'Doul made three of Brooklyn's seven hits. The score:

AT CHICAGO

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Brooklyn | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 2 |

Batteries—Root and Hemsley; Clark and Lopez. Umpires—Magerkurth, McGraw and Reardon. Time—1h. 46m.

## FIRST DIVISION CLUBS TRIUMPH

### A's, Senators, Indians and Yankees All Win Their Games

AMERICAN LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 64 | 35 | .711 |
| Washington | 57 | 32 | .640 |
| New York | 48 | 39 | .552 |
| Cleveland | 44 | 40 | .506 |
| St. Louis | 39 | 43 | .448 |
| Boston | 31 | 53 | .369 |
| Detroit | 29 | 56 | .364 |
| Chicago | 30 | 54 | .357 |

RESULTS JULY 20

Philadelphia 13, Chicago 7.
Washington 7, Detroit 3.
New York 6, St. Louis 5.
Cleveland 9, Boston 2.

All first division clubs triumphed in the American League on Monday. The Philadelphia Athletics defeated the Chicago White Sox, 12 to 7, while the second-place Washington Senators won from Detroit, 7 to 3. New York and Cleveland won the two remaining games, the Yankees beating St. Louis, 8 to 5, and the Indians scoring over the Boston Red Sox, 9 to 2.

A six-run rally in the first inning gave the White Sox a seemingly commanding lead, but the Athletics came right back and tied the score in the second. In the fourth inning, Mule Haas and Jimmy Foxx hit homers, to put the champions out in front. Mahaffey relieved him and was given credit for the victory. The winners batted Al Thomas out of the box in the second inning. Haas and Simmons each connected with three hits in five times up for the Athletics. Fonseca and Watwood made two hits apiece for the White Sox. The losers completed a triple steal with the bases full in the first inning.

The Senators bunched six singles, five of them coming in a row, in the second inning and scored six runs. They were helped by two Detroit errors. Joe Kuhel, young first baseman, opened the inning with a single. He went to bat for the second time in that inning and was given a base on balls. An attempted double steal retired the side. Fred Marberry went the distance for the Senators and was effective in the pinches. Hogsett, who started for the Tigers, lasted for four innings, despite his bad second. Sullivan finished. Sam Rice for the Senators and Mark Koenig for the Tigers, each had perfect days at bat, the former getting three hits and the latter four.

Walter Stewart, star left-hander of the Browns, effectively held the Yankees for five innings, but weakened considerably in the sixth. Going into the sixth the Browns were leading, 4 to 1. A pass to Joe Sewell, who advanced to second on a wild pitch and scored on Ruth's double, started the rally. Gehrig was given a base on balls and Chapman singled, scoring Ruth. Lazzeri's fly sent in Gehrig with the tying run. A single by Wells put the Yankees out in front. Sewell gave the winners another run in the seventh by hitting a homer. Kress and Bettencourt hit home runs for the Browns.

While the Indians pounded three Boston pitchers for 14 safe hits, Clint Brown was pitching steady ball. The Red Sox made only four hits off the Cleveland right-hander, including doubles by Rothrock and Rhyne. Dick Porter and Joe Vosmik led the Indians' attack with three hits each. Montague hit two doubles and scored two runs for the winners. Milton Gaston started in the box for the Red Sox, but was driven to the showers in the sixth when the Indians scored six runs. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | x | — | 12 | 16 | 0 |
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 7 | 8 | 3 |

Batteries—McDonald, Mahaffey and Cochrane; Thomas, Caraway, Moore, Wehde and Grube. Winning pitcher—Mahaffey. Losing pitcher—Caraway. Umpires—Guthrie, Moriarty and Geisel. Time—2h.

AT WASHINGTON

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washington | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 7 | 12 | 1 |
| Detroit | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | — | 3 | 11 | 3 |

Batteries—Marberry and Hargrave; Hogsett, Sullivan and Hayworth. Losing pitcher—Hogsett. Umpires—Hildebrand and Van Grafalan. Time—1h. 47m.

AT NEW YORK

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 2 | x | — | 8 | 9 | 0 |
| St. Louis | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | — | 5 | 9 | 4 |

Batteries—Wells and Dickey; Stewart and Bengough. Umpires—Owens and Nallin. Time—2h. 3m.

AT BOSTON

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | — | 9 | 14 | 2 |
| Boston | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 2 | 4 | 2 |

Batteries—Brown and Sewell; Gaston, Durham, Morris and Connolly. Losing pitcher—Gaston. Umpires—McGowan, Dinneen and Campbell. Time—1h. 55m.

## Whippany River Upsets Army Four

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUMSON, N. J., July 21—Those seasoned veterans of many championships, Earle W. Hopping and Dr. J. D. Richards, sprang the greatest surprise of the year yesterday, when the Whippany River team, with those two bearing the major part in the result, eliminated the United States Army team, winners last year and a strong favorite to repeat, in a first-round match in the United States junior polo championship at the Rumson Country Club. The score was 11 to 9, and while the officers led at the start, and three times tied the score later, the play of the elder Hopping overbalanced the Army team play, and gave the victory to the New Jersey four.

Two southern aspirants for the international team, Cecil Smith and H. W. (Rube) Williams, will get into action in the third match of the first round today, when the reorganized Old Oaks team, now called Primrose, with Smith at back, will encounter the home team of the Rumson Club, with Williams at No. 3.

The former champions started well, when Lieut. Homer W. Kiefer, the Army back, stole the ball at the opening throw, and dashed down to score in the first minute of play. But before the chukker ended, Cyril R. Harrison, No. 2 for Whippany River, had placed his team ahead with a pair of goals and the ultimate winners were never headed thereafter, though three times the score was tied, only to have Hopping break loose for another goal to lead once more. Finally, late in the seventh period, Harrison scored once more to put his team into the lead, and Hopping added another for good measure. The summary:

NATIONAL JUNIOR POLO CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Game

| WHIPPANY RIVER | U. S. ARMY |
|---|---|
| No. 1—Thomas Ewing Jr. | Lieut. McDonald Jones |
| 2—Cyril R. Harrison | Capt. C. H. Gerhardt |
| 3—Dr. J. D. Richardson | Capt. John A. Smith |
| Back—Earle W. Hopping | Lieut. Homer W. Kiefer |

Score—Whippany River 11, U. S. Army 9. Goals—Hopping 7, Harrison 3, Richardson for Whippany River; Jones 3, Kiefer 3, Smith 2, Gerhardt for Army. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

## OVER the NET

By the Associated Press

Washington

ENGLAND'S defeat of the youthful United States Davis Cup team over the week-end surprised America's two veterans of international amateur tennis play, William T. Tilden 2d and Francis T. Hunter.

Tilden, who with Hunter recently turned professional and now is professional champion, was almost incredulous upon being told Francis X. Shields and Sydney B. Wood Jr. had been beaten.

"No!" he exclaimed. "The English won both of the last two singles matches? That's amazing!

"I had recognized a distinct possibility that the English might win, but I thought the match was safe after we won the doubles."

Tilden said Frederick J. Perry's win over Wood was the surprise.

"After all," he pointed out, "Bunny Austin had Shields at two match-points at Wimbledon. I look to see France retain the cup."

Hunter, who came here with Tilden and other professionals to play an exhibition match, said:

"I didn't think they'd do it." He recalled that both Shields and Wood had beaten their English opponents at Wimbledon.

"A Davis Cup match has never looked safe since Tilden left the field," he added.

Pointing out that this was the first time the United States has failed to reach the challenge round since Tilden and "Little Bill" Johnston won the cup from Australia in 1920, Hunter said the defeat in his opinion did not mean that Shields and Wood were not of international tennis caliber.

"I think it shows simply that they needed a little more seasoning over there.

"I never had any hope of their beating the French. I know from experience that it is almost-impossible to beat the French on their home courts without plenty of time in which to become acclimated."

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The United States Navy retained the Leech Cup by a margin of 4 matches to 3 here Saturday. The outcome hinged upon Commander Charles C. Gill and Lieut. Gerald W. Smith, who defeated Maj. R. C. Van Vliet and Maj. Thomas D. Finley in the important last match.

The closeness of the Leech matches may be seen from the outcome of the four singles matches which were divided between the two branches of the service. The victory marked Navy's sixth consecutive win of the cup. Army won it the year it was placed in competition by Abner Y. Leech Jr. in 1924 and repeated its victory in 1925. Since then it has been in Navy's possession. More than 1000 people viewed the matches at the Chevy Chase Club here. The summary:

SINGLES

Private Dolf E. Muehleisen (Army) defeated Lieut. R. M. Watt Jr. (Navy), 6—4, 6—1.
Lieut. J. K. McCue (Navy) defeated Lieut. S. K. Robinson (Army), 6—3, 6—1.
Lieut. G. W. Smith (Navy) defeated Lieut. D. D. Hedkin (Army), 6—3, 6—4.
Maj. R. C. Van Vliet (Army) defeated Ensign W. E. Howard (Navy), 3—6, 6—1, 6—3.

DOUBLES

Muehleisen and Robinson (Army) defeated Ensigns J. M. Fiarrin and Howard (Navy), 6—2, 6—1.
Lieut.-Commander V. H. Godfrey and Watt (Navy) defeated Maj. J. H. Hills and L. S. Hobbs (Army), 5—7, 6—4, 6—0

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For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

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# DAILY FEATURES

## All Nature

### *The Arrowhead*

THIS plant derives its name from the shape of its leaf, which, together with a long stalk, resembles an arrow. The leaves vary according to the variety, but the base is generally sharply divided and the tip well pointed. Some kinds are much broader than others; and a narrow-leaved species sends up leaves so slim and pointed that they look like large blades of grass.

Arrowheads prefer to stand in shallow water but they sometimes wander off in a bog or swamp. All species belong to the water plantain family and are numbered among our most beautiful water plants. They distribute themselves generously in wet and moist places through temperate and tropical North America.

Flowers of the species most frequently encountered are formed in whorls, typically three, at the tip of, and at intervals along, a stout high stem that springs from the root. The three deep oval-shaped white petals spread outward from a bright golden center that is formed by the spreading golden anthers. Individual flowers may be more than an inch across.

Plants of this botanical family ripen seeds that are furnished with wings on each side. These seeds of the broad-leaved sort have twisted beaks that bend and stick out sideways; but those of the linear-leaved kind have straight beaks, pointing upward.

## A Word a Day

### *Premise*

Pronounced *prem'-is*, with short *e* and *i*.

In the study of logic we learn to draw conclusions from premises. For example:

All virtues are commendable.
Kindness is a virtue.
Kindness is commendable.

The first sentence of the above syllogism is the major premise; the second is the minor premise; the third is the conclusion. If either premise is incorrect—or both—the conclusion is bound to be affected. In the above example, however, there is no fault to find. But let us take another:

All Boston women should vote.
Mrs. D—— is a Boston woman.
Mrs. D—— should vote.

It is apparent, of course, that the major premise is too broad a proposition. Only citizens can legally vote, for instance. And Mrs. D—— is not a citizen. Therefore, our conclusion is wrong. The major premise might better read, "All Boston women complying with the necessary legal requirements should vote." And the minor premise should bring out the fact that a certain woman has satisfied such requirements.

"Premise," incidentally, is derived from the Latin *præmissa*, "that which is put before" (with *sententia*, "sentiment, opinion," being understood), compounded of *præ*, "before," and *mittere*, "to send."

Example: "The premises being correct, the logical conclusion is also correct."

*Notes and Queries*

Several—Three syllables, *sev'-er-al*, not *sev'-rul*.

Slothful—Long *o*.

## In Lighter Vein

**New It Can Be Told**

"Mommer, what becomes of an automobile when it gets too old to run any more?"

"Why, somebody sells it to your pa, dearie, for a used car good as new."—*Florida Times-Union.*

**Tide and Tied**

John D. Rockefeller Jr. tells the following incident:

"I sat one night over my Shakespeare when a sentence popped up that puzzled me. I said to my father, who was sitting near by: 'Father, what is the meaning of this quotation, "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune"? What kind of tide would that be?'"

"'Tied down to business, Son!' said Father."

**Everybody Does It**

Sonny: "Papa, what makes the world go around?"

Papa (a confirmed motorist): "Detour signs, my boy!"

## *A Quotation for Today*

*EACH can do but little, but if each would do that little—all would be done.*
—ANON.

## *Youth of Today*

Seattle, Wash.

THOSE who witnessed the graduation exercises of one of Seattle's largest high schools this year received another splendid proof that the broad charge directed against the younger generation as being thoughtless and selfish, is untrue and unjust.

The principal of the school singled out for special commendation the salutatorian, whose loyal service had made it possible for a pupil to graduate from another school—Seattle's Sight-Saving School, maintained for pupils whose eyes do not seem to permit them to do sufficient studying to complete their courses.

The girl who became salutatorian for the class of 1931 had for four years given faithfully and generously of her time to read aloud to a pupil in this school.

The enthusiastic response to the principal's call for audible approval, testified to the audience's appreciation of the qualities indicated by this quiet devotion to her task.

# *The Children's Corner*

## *Aunt Matilda Tortoise*

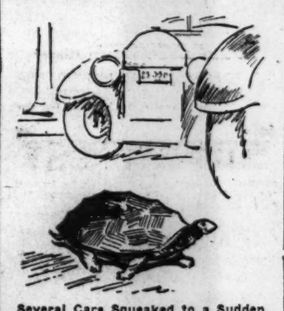
**Founded on Fact**

WHEN Miss Matilda Tortoise came to stay with her nephew's family, the first thing she said was, "Well, children, I'm over 200 years old."

"Splendid," answered the little Tortoises, "that means you will know more stories than anyone we ever met."

Being so old, she was not just an aunt, but a great aunt a very long way back, and also an extremely handsome giant tortoise. The children loved her so much, and she told them stories all day long, leaving Father and Mother Tortoise to listen peacefully to the wireless.

Very early one summer morning,



Several Cars Squeaked to a Sudden Stop Because Aunt Matilda Had Crossed at the Wrong Time.

however, Aunt Matilda Tortoise poked her nose into the sunshiny air, and said, "I really must have a change today!"

So she crawled out of the garden, and along the road that led to the noisy city. She chuckled in a quiet tortoise way, and came at last to the busy crossroads. Then she stopped short.

"Dear me," exclaimed Miss Matilda, "here are the traffic lights! Did my nephew tell me that the red light says 'Go' or the green one? I only know that the yellow one means 'Ready' and that won't get me anywhere?"

Aunt Matilda stood and thought, at least, she thought she was thinking, but when the red, yellow and green lights had blinked in and out many times she shook herself and said, "I've been asleep—in broad daylight, too!"

Then she scurried on without bothering about the lights, and several cars squeaked to a sudden stop because Aunt Matilda had crossed at the wrong time. And a man who had come from his shop while she was asleep hurried back smiling, with his white paint and brush.

Miss Matilda Tortoise had now rather an anxious time while avoiding the traffic. But each person who passed smiled at her, and she thought, "What friendly people—the world IS a jolly place!"

When she stopped to rest again, someone took her photograph, and disappeared before she could ask for a copy to present to her nephew's children. So she moved on.

"Now," she exclaimed some time later, "I'll go home with this story!"

Miss Matilda Tortoise turned round and began to crawl the other way. She crawled and she crawled till she came again to the red, yellow and green lights, when once more she stopped and felt worried. But now it wasn't about them.

"Suppose I take the wrong road?" she thought. "Bother—I'm lost!"

As the motors were whizzing each way toward her she said to herself, "I'll creep under this obliging car and think what to do—I'm thinking a great deal today."

Before she had much time for that, however, a gentleman came along, got into the car, and tried to drive away.

"Oh, please mind my shell," begged Miss Matilda (it must be remembered that she was a giant tortoise). Not hearing her, the man went on trying and trying, and then she humped herself up, and the back wheels whizzed in the air.

After that, she was soon discovered, and somehow the gentleman knew her, and took her home.

"Listen," said Miss Matilda, as she crawled back to the Tortoise children, "I've a beautiful new story for you about my day's adventures!"

They stared instead of listening, however.

"Aunt Matilda," said the eldest child (who was really clever) "did you know that it says on your back, Buy Baxter's Bread'?"

"No, I didn't," she said, turning her head to try to see, "but it makes the story all the more interesting!"

For the rest of her visit she wondered and wondered how these words came to be written on her shell, but she never guessed. You see, she was asleep when the man came out of his shop with his paint and brush!

## *The Adventures of Waddles*

IN AFRICA I MET AND FED A MOST PECULIAR QUADRUPED.
THE QUEEREST OF ALL FOUR-LEGGED TYPES I CALL THE ZEBRA WITH HIS STRIPES
AT HOME WHEN I TOLD WHAT I SAW, WE DUCKS HEARD GINGER SAY, "HEE HAW!
THAT ANIMAL TO ME APPEARS A STRIPED MULE WITH STUBBY EARS."

## *Clothesline Puzzle*

Starting at any letter, and reading up or down, right or left, or diagonally, spell the names of eight varieties of flat, white goods which might appear on the clothesline. Remember, these are not properly classed as clothes, and yet they appear on the line every wash-day.

### *Key to Puzzle*

Answer to Aviators' Puzzle: Lindbergh, Byrd, Coste, Post, Gatty, Hawks, Bellonte.

## *Brevities*

**Numerical:** Eggs are used in some parts of Armenia instead of money. But doubtful currency is not, of course, tested by banging it on the counter.

**San Francisco Chronicle:** It doesn't mean much to call him a middle-of-the-road man. He might be either a statesman or a truck driver.

**Pittsburgh Post-Gazette:** In England a golfer played 254 holes continuously and probably saved considerable in green fees.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY



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# EDITORIALS

## On to London

THE seven-power conference for the rescue of Germany opens under the happiest auspices. A better prelude could hardly have been devised than the Franco-German rapprochement achieved in the informal conferences between French and German Ministers in Paris. The joint statement which resulted carries in two words—"trusting collaboration"—the key to further necessary adjustments.

With real trust and genuine collaboration between France and Germany almost anything in the way of a harmonious Europe is possible. Without them, little real peacemaking is feasible. For it is ill will between France and Germany which is the core of unsettlement in Europe.

And the coming together of their leaders in friendly personal meetings is one of the first essentials to the removal of that ill will. The agreement which seems so distant when politicians harangue their constituents about the "irreducible minimum" of their nation's demands comes very near when reasonable men meet to explore possible paths of "trusting collaboration."

No one questions the fact that individual Frenchmen and Germans, discussing their countries' mutual problems, never exhibit toward each other the unbending bitterness which too often characterizes their collective attitudes as expressed by their Governments. Failing the opportunity for widespread contacts between citizens, it is imperative that their representatives develop the technique of friendly conference.

Much of the improvement in Franco-German relations from 1925 to 1929 arose out of Briand-Stresemann breakfasts. Bruening-Laval lunches may be equally useful. It is not too much to say that the whole tone of European affairs can be transformed by improved personal relations between statesmen. Americans will easily recall how Ambassador Morrow's "ham-and-egg" conferences with President Calles of Mexico completely reversed—before any of the so-called "facts" in dispute had been altered—the trend of Mexican-American relations after they had come to the verge of war.

The formal conference method has its limits and its dangers. Informal meetings between statesmen have few. Understandings reached in these "side shows" are essential preliminaries of the main performance. There is good reason to hope the German week-ending at Chequers, the "vacationing" of Secretary Mellon, the "conversations" of Secretary Stimson, and now this visit of Dr. Bruening and Dr. Curtius in Paris, will have prepared the ground for the big work to be done in London.

And of course intimate, personal contacts need not be adjourned merely because the conference has convened. The friendliness of statesmen which is such an essential ingredient of neighborliness between nations must be further developed—at London—and after.

## Giving the Trees a Chance

THE National Lumber Manufacturers' Association is authority for the recent statement that stocks of lumber on hand in the United States are excessive, that the rate of consumption is the lowest for sixty years, and that there are 150,000 men idle in the industry. Twenty-five years ago the per capita consumption of lumber was 500 feet annually; today it is 150 feet.

Conservationists and lovers of forests generally are jubilant that their efforts toward fire protection, reforestation and careful croppings are showing results. In many localities these efforts are bringing back the luxuriant verdure that was an unending source of wonder and delight to the early settlers.

In pioneer days the settler hewed logs in the forest, notched them on the ends, fitted them one upon another and chinked the spaces in between with mud, clay or even grass. Later men went into the woods and felled great white oaks and maples three or four feet through at the butt and from them with broadaxes squared out rough beams for the framework of houses such as they had known in Europe, mortised and tenoned and doweled with wooden pins. Planks they sawed out of white pine logs in pits—one man above, one man below.

Later still sawmills ushered in the era of cheap wooden houses. They also ushered in the era of waste. The lumber business flourished, but the hillsides grew gaunt and bare with the denuding of vast areas and consequent erosion of the soil. The conservationists took up the problem just in time. Now brick and stone and steel are helping them and the forests are coming back.

The lumber industry itself is rapidly taking a leading place in conservation methods. One way it is doing this is by adjusting more closely the margin between production and consumption. There was a time when for long periods mill capacity was at least 50 per cent in excess of demand, so that huge surplus stocks were generally on hand and wasteful cutting the rule. That is a thing of the past.

Many lumber companies are growing trees like beans. One large concern in Arkansas has 460,000 acres of forest where normal growth keeps pace with normal cutting, so that there is no danger of waste and a perpetual supply is insured. The lumber business is adjusting itself. The whine of a band saw through a great white pine log is one kind of music; the murmurings of gentle breezes through a pine forest is another. Both have their place and the lumber industry is proving that the music can be a duet.

## Short Selling Quoted Low

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S strictures against short sellers in the wheat market have brought to the fore a question which not only puzzles the layman, but has been a bone of contention among legislative and business circles for a great many years. The public has for the most part associated selling short with operations on the security exchanges, though it is equally prevalent in the commodity markets and in many businesses. Feeling against the practice has often resulted in laws forbidding it.

The first instance of such legislation was in 1733 in England, but it was wiped off the statute books in 1860. France and Germany have both tried abolishing short selling, but with harmful results, so that the practice was reinstated legally. The State of New York legislated against short sales in 1812, but rescinded its action in 1858, after it was found that the interference with trade outweighed its disadvantages. Periodically there is a hue and cry against the short seller, particularly after heavy deflation or some spectacular crash.

In the present instance, many farmers and those who speak for them in Congress feel that selling short when the market is already depressed below the average cost of production is an iniquitous proceeding, since its effect is further to depress prices. President Hoover made it clear that he did not disapprove of "hedging" in "futures," which is the milling or elevator company's method of protecting itself against fluctuations that might otherwise cause a loss. He did frown upon short selling by speculators who make a profit out of other people's losses, asserting that such activity had a public interest, since at such a time as the present it tended to "destroy public confidence."

That privileges the grain or stock exchanges afford may be abused is evident. Such is the case with practically any legitimate activity. Unscrupulous traders, by circulation of false rumors or by attacking the market structure at some critical moment, perform a disservice which the public has a right to resent. The security and commodity exchanges are considered vital parts of our economic machine, but when legitimate or unprotected interests suffer from some men or groups of men whose sole motive is profit, then it is time that the exchange authorities took steps to eliminate the abuses. Otherwise public interference in the form of drastic legislation may go to extremes and prohibit short selling altogether. This is a remedy which the past experience apparently discloses as worse than the evil it seeks to prevent.

A reform from within is preferable to compulsion or restriction by statute. Reasonable and timely regulation by those who govern the exchanges which will make it difficult for the gambling element to subvert a valuable economic activity is patently a need. Public opinion is saying in no uncertain terms that raiding in the commodity or security markets must be outlawed. That this will be a difficult undertaking cannot be gainsaid. Perhaps the revealing light of publicity may be effective. But whatever the mechanics of the thing, the exchanges cannot afford to be quiescent. They will find it better to trim sail before than during a congressional storm.

## Synthetic Applause for the Radio?

SOME definite and more effective method of radio applause is in demand. The "delayed in transmission" sort of applause that radio entertainers are getting by postcard is not giving general satisfaction. Although a ton or two of written plaudits undoubtedly have some weight, it is the audible brand that inspires and stimulates. The telephone system has more speed, but even the spoken word is not entirely satisfying. Artists evidently are hungering for the old-time "salvos of handclapping" they so often "gracefully acknowledged" from behind the footlights.

There is said to be nothing like an "outburst of spontaneous applause" for making appreciation felt and encouraging a performer to reach greater heights. And so the radio industry should consider the desirability of arranging for a suitable and inspiring form of audible applause for the multitude of artists engaged in long-distance entertainment of the public at large.

The matter could be taken care of entirely in the studios and by the program directors. It ought to be a comparatively easy matter to lay in a stock of "canned" applause which may be prepared from all the old and best known recipes and opened simultaneously with the conclusion of an effort—good, bad or indifferent. The quantity and quality of the applause could be determined by the program directors, who would have access to all such brands as may be generally termed "Mild," "Heavy" and "Thunderous." Whether a can of "Vociferous" should be loosed, or one of "Cheered to the Echo," would depend largely on the good judgment of the director, who would have a sufficient variety to satisfy every taste.

The old brands of "Tumultuous Applause," "Rafter Resounders" and "Kid Glove Splitters" should be ready for any emergency. Although there may be moments when he will find it hard, extremely hard, to keep his hands off the "Booboo" and "Hisses" cans, he should be as charitable as possible and make it a practice to release very small cans of "Plain Applause" for the more ordinary efforts.

## Exit Compulsory Latin

O TEMPORA! O MORES! The older American universities continue to abandon the Latin requirements for the college degree, presumably in competition with state universities and other institutions of education with a utilitarian bias. Of course, there is an explanation for it, whether there be an excuse or not. Education, like everything else human, is a fashion.

The great demand today is for the practical and utilitarian, in view of the primarily economic character of our civilization. So the schools and the universities have had to meet this demand—sometimes against their own will—in order to maintain the close connection between "education and life."

This policy may be superficial, however, in that it may be an effort to adjust education to human life considered solely in terms of the demands of economics, rather than in accord with all the wellsprings of our civilization. Among these, of course, are the metaphysical viewpoint of the Hebrews, out of which our religion and ethics have sprung; the logical, æsthetic and philosophical standards of the Greeks, from which we, in times past at least, have drunk so deeply; and the literary, legal and political attitude of the ancient Romans, from which we have derived so many ideals and customs.

To abandon completely such studies in their original language and literature would appear very regrettable to many who would live, not simply in accord with present attitudes, but in the well-rounded consciousness of civilization as it has developed throughout history through the merging streams of human experience. Happily, the colleges are not abandoning the ancient languages; they are merely dropping the compulsory study of them. Compulsion may have been a boon to some students, but surely there will be those who will study the classics voluntarily—and probably therefore with greater profit.

## Praisers of Times Past

THERE is always need for such appeals as have just been made by Mr. W. W. Vaughan, head master of Rugby School, for more ideas in daily life, for more intelligent conversation, for more constructive facing up to the problems of our time. But nothing, surely, is to be gained by representing or misrepresenting the present generation as more stupid than it actually is. Mr. Vaughan first directs his scathing criticism against his own country. "The intelligence of England," he says, "is undoubtedly low." From England he passes on to the rest of the human race. "The world of today is suffering from want of intelligence. Wise men prophesy what will happen in the world, but no attention is paid to them."

It is true that the world suffers from failure adequately to express intelligence. But this is not exclusively a symptom of today. It has always done so. Wise men have prophesied in the past, and they have been sent to the stake for doing so. But if we compare our own age with earlier ages, it is surely untrue to say that the level of intelligence is lower than it has been in any other period. It is a common mistake to compare the tastes of the masses of the people of today who are literate, with the tastes of that small section of the community which alone was literate a hundred years ago. Such a comparison is utterly unfair. The great majority of people at the beginning of the last century were living in complete ignorance, so far as knowledge derived from books or newspapers is concerned.

But if we consider the number of people today who take an intelligent interest in ideas, and buy and read good books, we not only find that they constitute a far larger proportion than was the case a century ago, but far greater than even twenty years ago. The enormous increase since the war in the sale of books of high quality, is evidence of the increased appetite for lively ideas. And when Mr. Vaughan suggests that less intelligent attention is paid to great world questions, we ask, Has there ever been a time when the world could be induced to give effective attention to such matters as disarmament and economic coöperation? The world still has far to travel, but the fact that interest in these questions is beginning to be shown is a sign that there is certainly not less willingness to face up to its manifold problems.

Mr. Vaughan is speaking of England in particular when he deplores the lack of "intelligent talk." Much has been said and written about the decline of the art of conversation, and we are invited to recall the brilliance of the talk of Richard Brinsley Sheridan and his circle. Yet the latest biographer of that famous wit laments that so little of his table talk has been recorded, and that so little which has been preserved is worthy of his reputation. The Englishman, the American, the German, or the Frenchman of today may be a poor fellow compared with the ideals of a Matthew Arnold of seventy years ago, or a Mr. Vaughan of today. But there is no reason for thinking that his ancestors need be ashamed of him.

## Editorial Notes

"Have you the correct time?" How often we hear this question. And it may be surprising to learn how seldom we do receive the correct time. For, according to an item in Popular Science monthly, "no timepiece on earth, however accurate, can give the true solar time of noon except on Dec. 25, April 16, June 15, and Sept. 2. On every other day of the year every clock or watch is either behind or ahead of the true solar noon told by a sundial."

A little story went the rounds of American newspapers recently telling of a Chinese laborer who applied for citizenship, giving as one of his qualifications the fact that he had home brew in his cellar. But did readers notice the date line? The incident took place in Toronto, Canada. Can it be that the home brewing which wets attribute to prohibition in the United States takes place also under their much-vaunted Ontario plan of liquor dispensing?

While the Statue of Liberty is being relighted this summer to make it more attractive in New York harbor, one hopes the work of Washington officials is making the symbol shine brighter abroad.

In view of his recent experiences, Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald no doubt wishes that it were as easy to insure against "third party" risks in politics as it is in motoring.

Since natural scientists have found ways to date prehistoric events, shall we have to revise our definition of history?

If disarmament is to accompany the war debt moratorium, why not call it an "armoratorium?"

## Strawberry Day in Sofia

SOFIA

WELL, I just got here in the nick of time. I shudder to think what a calamity it would have been had I come too late. A calamity for me, of course—not for Sofia.

Sofia is not excited about seeing me, but I am about seeing her—in her present mood. It is her best mood, the strawberry one. She is flushed and beautiful. Her countenance is all aglow.

You ought to see the streets. They are vivid with strawberries. Shallow baskets, made of unpeeled willow branches, with red cheesecloth sewed over the red fruit, are hanging, face outward, before hundreds of stores. So you walk up and down between two flaming, fragrant phalanxes, between sheets of scarlet sweetness.

You could not get away from them even if you tried—although who would be so callous as to try—for if you leave the streets and go into your house to think of more ethereal things you still have strawberries thrust upon you by hawkers, who push broad, two-wheeled carts aflame with red beneath your windows, shouting "Strawberries — strawberries — osen leva kiloto."

* * *

Who could resist that? Eight levs, the kilo. Eight levs are about six cents and a kilogram is two and a fifth pounds. That is the sweet song which delights our ears today—strawberries less than three cents a pound.

And what berries, too!

I have a basket of them here on my desk, with their ruddy cheeks, glowing through the red gauze. They are as big as large walnuts, red and plump and juicy. Not raised in a hothouse, where all the delicious sweetness is pampered and coaxed out of them, but in the open, under Bulgaria's southern sun, which fills them with an aroma and a taste that make all the bees despair and the nectar-filled blossoms envious. I barely got them through my door here when they had scented the whole place, as though I were going to give a reception to some fabled Oriental queen.

And all this fragrance is extra—it was for the taste that I paid the three cents a pound.

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And what do you suppose I shall do now? I shall sit down here by the window on a little three-legged stool that once stood beside a village fireplace, and after placing on the floor to the left of me a big, shiny brown crock made by my friend, the potter Ivan, in his tiny workshop on the edge of the town, and spreading out to the right of me a newspaper to catch the waste, I shall deliberately and leisurely stem the berries, tarrying over each big one as it passes through my fingers, delighting in its form, reveling in its color and thanking it for growing into such a marvelous creation and for coming here into my room to give me delight.

Then after I have washed the dust off them, I shall take a big, wooden, hand-carved spoon which a mountain peasant one day gave me, and dish out a very liberal helping into a dark-brown bowl covered with big blue flowers which I saw a potter make last summer; then adding many more for generous measure, I shall pour over them a hundred grams of powered sugar from the sack in which I just brought it from the grocery store. Here we buy things by the 100 grams by the nickel's worth.

While this powdered sweetness is slowly oozing into the hearts of the berries and trickling to the bottom of the bowl in little drops representing the essence of lusciousness, I shall unwrap and put upon a wooden plate a piece of soft, light yellow cheese, made by Maistor Stoyan up in the cold Rila Mountains above the town of Samokove, where he spends the spring with his flocks and where I sometimes go on hikes. On another flat wooden plate, with a decorative line about the edge, I shall place a delicate, light green head of lettuce, whose crisp, juicy leaves break as you touch them and whose tender, innermost heart is as exquiste as a rose. Beside it will be two small, smooth, round tomatoes without a blemish and redder than the strawberries. To complete the menu there will be a large, brown, seed-covered "gevrek," which is a piece of very tasty hard bread, shaped like a doughnut with a huge hole and narrow rim.

Then I shall sit down to this feast spread upon my typewriter table and shall thank the sun and rain, the full flowing rivers and rich brown soil, the maidens with hoes, shepherds, "maistors," gardeners and women pickers for preparing it for me.

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And as I stand here contemplating my good fortune I am puzzled that there are so many people who do not inhabit Sofia. When one can get here the best strawberries conceivable for three cents a pound, why should one live any place else? Why have seven million or so people with normal tastes gathered in London, and other millions in New York, in Berlin and Paris, when they could all live on strawberries here at three cents a pound? And why did adventurous folks go to the trouble of discovering and subduing the new land of America when they could have settled down here amid strawberries at three cents a pound?

And why all the revolutions and reforms every place? What is there to reform when grand, ruddy strawberries are begging to be bought at three cents a pound? Why this striving for wealth? Who cares for wealth? What millionaire "has anything on me" today? When you buy a carload of nature's chef d'œuvre for $10, who has any need of millions?

And who wants to be a king or prince or mayor or city councilor? What would be the good of it? What would it bring you except worry and care and the necessity of standing around at wearying ceremonies in uncomfortable accoutrement, instead of living in ease and luxury on strawberries at three cents a pound?

On strawberry day all such mundane things seem like milling around for nothing. But still I am not going to worry about it. The world will have to do the best it can without me. This is my day off. I have got something more important to do. The sugar has now soaked into the berries in my bowl.

R. H. M.

## Notes From German Cities

**Gliders Stay Hours in Air**

SPEAKING of exports, one usually thinks of such prosaic goods as grain, textiles, machinery, locomotives. One certainly seldom thinks of airplanes and airships. Yet these have already begun to figure in the exports of modern industrial nations. Germany, for example, exported last year 113 airplanes, thirty-five gliders and one airship. Not a Zeppelin, though. The two last export items are decidedly the most interesting. Germany has done pioneer work in constructing efficient gliders, capable of staying in the air for many hours, of rising higher than the point from which they started, and flying swiftly and silently across country—a far cry from the gliders of early days which flew in a straight line down to the ground. The Germans, therefore, have introduced a new name for these man-made birds; they call them "Segelflieger," or "sail fliers," because the flier in them sails through the air using every air current. These machines volplane downward like an ordinary glider, though they may be ascending. This seemingly paradoxical statement can easily be understood by supposing a model glider starting downward from the ceiling at one end of a room. If a giant crane were to lift the room up, the glider model would gain in altitude as compared with the world outside the room, while continuing to descend in the room. Thus, while the sail plane is being lifted up while flying in a vertical air current it will still be gliding downward.

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**Price List Follows Wages**

A German company producing mineral water has found a key to the perplexing problem of immediately adjusting prices to wage cuts. To its price list a little green tag is attached with the wording: "Prices will be subject to the reductions which the Government makes in the salaries it pays." Undoubtedly this company is interested in selling its products to government employees. And yet, one cannot help wondering whether this method could not become more popular throughout the world.

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**Mixed Team Found Useful**

A curious yet pleasing spectacle was witnessed the other day in one of Berlin's thoroughfares. Down the street on one hot day came a huge cart, heavily laden. It was drawn by a peculiar team—two real horses and an iron horse, a tractor. The driver of the cart, feeling sorry for his two horses pulling their load in the heat of the sun, had asked a passing tractor driver to help him out and the latter readily agreed. The two horses were on the best of terms with their iron friend.

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**Parents Build Schoolhouse**

In the small Thuringian town of Guessen, many parents wanted their children to attend a better school. But the town lacked the necessary funds to erect a building, owing probably to the heavy expense incurred by German communities today in supporting the unemployed. So it appealed to the parents, and the majority readily consented to share the expense of building a school. The necessary money was raised and the parents bear two-thirds of the interest and amortization costs, happy not to have to send their children to school in another town.

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**Dress Reform Urged for Men**

The always topical question of reform in men's clothing was broached by a Berlin newspaper recently. It sent a reporter to interview several persons on the subject and some of the replies given to the Berliner Morgenpost were as witty as they were to the point. One "man-in-the-street" merely smiled: "Reform? Out of the question. If men wanted one they would have discarded all their superfluous paraphernalia long ago." Most of the men and women interviewed agreed that the stiff shirt of the dress suit should vanish. An author declared he would discard his waistcoat if he knew where to leave all the things he carried in it. "Too much cloth, too heavy material, too many buttons, too little comfort," was the reply of one of the best-known men's outfitters in Berlin. But already the cloth is becoming lighter and of more suitable material, indicating that the reform of men's clothing is on the way.

## *Letters to The Christian Science Monitor*

*Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.*

### Freedom of the Press

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial in the Monitor discussing the recent decision in the Minnesota libel case I read with interest and approval. While I agree with the editorial that citizens and municipalities cannot always follow up libelous articles with suits for damages, perhaps more stress could have been laid on the protection afforded by prosecution for criminal libel where the Government moves through the grand jury.

I have always been interested in the law of libel, and in my day as a prosecuting official I one time convicted an editor for criminal libel—and have sometimes since wished that I might secure such a result again.

One of the most notable libel cases in the history of Massachusetts trials was the prosecution for criminal libel of Theodore Lyman Jr., one of Boston's most prominent citizens at the time, by Daniel Webster, then having just been elected a United States Senator from Massachusetts, for having published, in connection with the Adams-Jackson campaign for the Presidency, an article charging that Mr. Webster had conspired with other leading Federalists to break up the Union and reannex New England to England. This case, which was tried in 1828, is very little known, as it does not appear in the reports of our Supreme Judicial Court, the jury in the trial court having disagreed. The point of it now with reference to your editorial is the language of the Chief Justice presiding at the trial in his charge to the jury with reference to the protection of the public from too much liberty of the press, which states the view then held to be the law, and sets forth plainly and simply the principle on which the majority of the court in the instant decision apparently relies.

The Chief Justice said:

> No country without a free press and an educated people can long remain free; a free press is the sustaining vital principle of freedom—it proclaims the vices and abuses of the Government—the rights of the citizen—the merits and demerits of rulers—and these are its proper and legitimate offices. He who would restrain it in the exercise of these functions commits treason against the fundamental principles of civil liberty. But the press is not invested with the power of invading private character or of circulating falsehood against public or private men. Powerful as the press is, it has a master. That master is the Law, which when it transgresses its legitimate bounds will punish the transgression. It is the law that a jury in a criminal case can determine both the law and the facts. With this popular guard over the rights of the press and the rights of the citizen, the system of a free press is safe from everything but occasional errors.

It occurs to me that you might be interested to have the reference to this ancient case.

JAMES M. SWIFT.

Boston, Mass.

### A Friend of Pit Ponies

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The appeal made in The Christian Science Monitor in behalf of the pit ponies is very touching.

Keir Hardie, the Scottish Labor member of Parliament, worked in a coal pit in his youth. Sylvia Pankhurst says, in "The Suffrage Movement":

> He had plaintive recollections of the hard lot of the pit ponies he knew in his boyhood. The dearest of them was Donald, whom he rescued from the lads who were lighting a fire of straw under him because he would not go, and who obeyed him at once, most willingly, when he laid his hand gently on his soft nose. When Keir Hardie moved from that pit, poor Donald plunged into a pond and drowned himself.

She tells another interesting story of Keir Hardie. He was a teetotaler, but he once remarked, in joke, that when his political principles triumphed, he would celebrate with a big glass of lager.

> "No, no, don't break teetotal, Hardie!" Philip Snowden pleaded earnestly, dropping into broad Yorkshire. "You don't realise what a great influence it has with men to be able to say that you are a teetotaler!"

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Boston, Mass.